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MISCELLANEOUS SERIES—BULLETIN NO. 22.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF STATISTICS.
JOHN HYDE, Statistician.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

RESULTS OF ELEVEN STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS,
1866–1899.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE STATISTICIAN.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE STATISTICIAN,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest of a series of investigations of the Wages of Farm Labor in the United States, extending from 1866 to 1899, inclusive, a period of thirty-four years. From time to time this office has made statistical investigations of this subject, eleven in all, including the present one. The latest report published was that of 1892; since which time work has been carried forward upon the subject at various times by different experts. All the accumulated material was recently put into the hands of Mr. James H. Blodgett, of this Division, for tabulation and preparation of the necessary text. He has completed the work as now submitted. The report herewith presented republishes the results of previous investigations and also gives statistics for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898, and 1899. Numerous and constant inquiries for these statistics sufficiently attest popular interest in them.

Respectfully, VICTOR H. OLMSTED,
Acting Statistician.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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WAGES OF FARM LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

METHOD AND SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

Beginning with 1866, the Department of Agriculture has investigated the subject of the wages of farm labor in the United States eleven times. The results of the first nine investigations were published in 1892; the tenth investigation covered the three years 1893, 1894, 1895. The eleventh was for 1898 and 1899; the results, together with those of the preceding investigations, are published in this bulletin.

In the first nine investigations statements of wage conditions were obtained through the regular county crop reporters and their assistants; also through the State statistical agents and their correspondents.

In the tenth investigation, besides using the sources named above, statements of a great number of farmers regarding conditions in their respective localities were used. In the eleventh investigation a kindred plan was pursued.

In ten investigations the inquiries were essentially as follows: Wages per month by the year or season, without board; wages per month by the year or season, with board; wages per day in harvest, without board; wages per day in harvest, with board; wages per day for ordinary farm labor, without board; wages per day for ordinary farm labor, with board—six distinct questions. The results in these particulars for the eleven investigations appear in a series of six tables, giving opportunity in each case, at a single view, to trace the course of farm wages in designated years from 1866 to 1899, inclusive.

During an unavoidable delay in the publication of the results of the tenth investigation, the eleventh investigation has been made, in which, besides the general inquiries of previous investigations, an effort was made to determine the following elements: The distinctive wages for colored and for white laborers under each general tabular title previously used; the wages of overseers or foremen per month; the average cost of board or of rations, as estimated by the farmers, per month and per day; the estimated proportion of white and colored farm laborers; the estimated number of overseers or foremen to each 100 farms; the average number of hours of labor per working day in winter, in summer, and at the busiest season. The degree of success met with in these inquiries will be indicated in this bulletin.

A farm laborer, as defined in statistics in this country, is a person who works on a farm for hire, and he is not a person who has a tenant proprietorship in a farm. Therefore, the farm tenants—who in the Southern States are mostly negroes, by whom a very large portion of the farming of the South is conducted—are not taken into account in this investigation of wages. They are regarded as farmers, since they have a tenant proprietorship, and work usually for a share of the product.

In agricultural statistics the farm is such an indefinite unit that it is extremely unsatisfactory as a basis of comparison. It would seem possible for general farming, in that part of the country once part of the public domain, to agree on the quarter section, 160 acres, the size of a homesteader's claim, or on the half quarter section, 80 acres, as a basis for comparison. In the original States and in Texas no basis for size of farm has become impressed in popular custom. Intensive farming, as for tobacco, gives importance to some very small farms in different parts of the country, and the census took note of those of 3 acres and upward, so that the assumption of the quarter section as a basis of estimate would still leave an unsatisfactory irregularity for comparisons. As matters stand, estimates or returns per farm convey very little information.

Results of the tenth and eleventh investigations are somewhat unlike those given by the report of this Department of 1892, partly because of changing conditions in agriculture and partly because an attempt has been made for a plainer distinction of the conditions found.

The plan of the present publication is to reprint certain tables from the report of 1892, as embodying concisely the results of investigations to that date, enlarged to include later years, and to present the conditions as found in more recent inquiries as clearly as the exceedingly unstable circumstances admit, with such explanations as will aid in a correct appreciation of the facts.

NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS AND OF FARMS.

A greater number of persons are directly engaged in some form of agriculture than in any other branch of labor. There were 22,735,661 persons, 10 years of age and over, having gainful occupations in the United States in 1890, of whom 8,395,634, or 36.9 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; of these 3,004,061 were agricultural laborers, the class whose wages are the subject of this report.

Agricultural laborers—that is, those who work for hire—are a decreasing element as compared with the entire farm labor of the United States. In 1870 they constituted 48.9 per cent, or nearly one-half, of the agricultural workers; in 1880, 43.6 per cent, and in 1890, 35.8 per cent, or a little more than one-third.

It appears from the reports on agriculture of the censuses of 1880

and 1890 that the number of rented farms increased from 1,024,601 in 1880 to 1,294,913 in 1890, or from 25.56 per cent of the total farms in 1880 to 28.37 per cent in 1890. During the same time the number of farms tilled by their owners increased from 2,984,306 in 1880 to 3,269,728 in 1890, although the percentage that the number of owned farms was of the total number of farms decreased from 74.44 per cent in 1880 to 71.63 per cent in 1890. These statistics indicate the tendency of farm laborers to become farm tenants and farm owners.

At an early date it is probable that kindred facts will be available for 1900. It will be a matter of interest to see how far returns upon actual count agree with the indications of tendencies toward tenure by lease and the effects upon hired labor shown by other modes of investigation.

RATES OF WAGES.

Rates of wages for farm labor are shown in the six tables following, containing the results of the eleven investigations, 1866–1899.

Farm wages per month by the year or season, without board and with board, were higher in 1899 than in 1898, with the single exception that wages without board in Nevada fell from $45.18 to $45.10.

In rate of wages with board per month by the year from 1898 to 1899, the smallest changes are in Georgia, Texas, and New Mexico, each less than 1 per cent. The highest gain will be seen in Minnesota, 10 per cent, followed by Wisconsin, nearly 10 per cent; Washington and Michigan, each 9 per cent; North Dakota, 8.5 per cent; South Dakota, 7.5 per cent; Wyoming, 7 per cent.

Examining the tables for wages per month by the year or season, both without board and with board, it will be seen that in the country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rates than any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline will be evident for the years 1894 and 1895, with an increase for 1898. Closer observation will show that in some States the wages were higher in 1892 than in 1893, and that in some States the rates of 1892 or of 1893, as the case may be, have not yet been recovered.

It will occur to thoughtful persons that the financial panic of 1893, with the long-continued business perplexities related to it, had a direct influence upon wages through some years. A sudden disturbance, local or temporary in its character, might produce little effect upon contracts by the year or by the season. The widespread and long-continued influence of the financial incidents of 1893 is suggested by comparison of rates of 1893, already established when the trouble came, and rates of 1894, established in the time of recovery. It will be seen that a number of States, even in 1899, had not recovered the highest rates paid before the panic. A reason seems apparent in cotton States from the extreme depression that affected the price of cotton within the time considered. The failure of the winter wheat

for a series of years depressed rates in Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The Pacific States (Washington, Oregon, and California) are subject to financial experiences especially related to their particular products and the conditions in Alaska and other regions with which they have direct traffic.

Special causes of depression in other States would appear upon careful investigation, but this report must be suggestive rather than exhaustive, dealing as far as practicable with facts readily verified. The return of public confidence and the general renewal of individual activity in productive and commercial occupations are evidently mainly responsible for the advance in the years 1898 and 1899. Men idle for want of work in dull years were fully occupied in 1898 and 1899.

Taking into account the great changes that have occurred in the general conditions of the country, there has been a marked steadiness of farm wages, with the exception of day wages in harvest often in the nature of emergency costs to save results of previous labor, especially in former years, when hand labor was the chief dependence.

In the United States, as a whole, wages[1] per month by the year or the season, both without board and with board, had their maximum in 1866 and their minimum in 1879. There were a few States and Territories that are not fully represented in the earlier reports, and therefore they are best set aside from the comparisons here made. These are the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and Washington. Aside from these, there were exceptional variations from the general condition. For wages per month without board, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa, and California had highest wages in 1869, South Carolina and Oregon in 1875, Texas in 1882, Virginia in 1888. In Florida the rate of 1866 was reached in 1888 and the culmination was in 1890. The minimum for Alabama, Texas, and Ohio was in 1894; for South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon, and California, in 1895. Wages per month by the year or season, with board, surpassed those of 1866 in Maine in 1890. The culmination in Vermont, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia was in 1869; South Carolina and Oregon, 1875; Louisiana and Texas, 1882; North Carolina, 1888; Florida, 1890; Iowa, 1893.

For wages[1] per day in harvest, without board, the maximum for the country was in 1866 and 1869, for which years the wages were the same. There was a low rate in 1875, but the minimum was in 1894. There were exceptional instances. The maximum for New Hamp-

[1] It must be borne in mind that in 1866, 1869, and 1875 accounts were kept in currency. The following formula will aid anyone who desires to make the comparison of wages for those years on a gold basis: $100 in gold equaled $140.9 in currency in 1866; $133 in 1869; and $114.9 in 1875. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879.

shire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Virginia (same in 1875), Florida, Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and California was in 1869. The minimum for New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania was in 1879; for Florida, in 1885; North Carolina, 1890; Delaware, 1892; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, and California, 1895; Maryland, 1898.

For wages[1] per day in harvest, with board, the maximum for the country was in 1866 and 1869, the same for both years. With a low rate for 1879, the minimum was in 1895. Exceptional cases were a maximum in all New England States, except Connecticut; in New York, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri for 1869 only. The minimum for each of the New England States, except Connecticut, for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois, was in 1879; for Maryland, in 1890; for Delaware, in 1892; for Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky (same in 1895), Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska (same in 1895), and Colorado in 1894. Florida had the same minimum in 1885 as in 1895. Maryland had the same minimum in 1898 as in 1895.

Wages[1] per day for ordinary farm labor, both without board and with board, were at their maximum for the country in 1866, and at their minimum in 1879. The minimum, without board, prevailed also in 1894 and 1895. Exceptional cases were a maximum, without board, in New Hampshire, Vermont (same as 1866), Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri (same as 1866), in 1869; South Carolina, in 1875. There were minimum rates in Connecticut and in Florida in 1882; in North Carolina (same in 1895), South Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee (same in 1895), West Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin (same in 1895), Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, and Utah in 1894; in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Oregon, and California in 1895.

Wages[1] per day for ordinary farm labor, with board, were at a maximum in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Delaware in 1869; in South Carolina in 1875. They were at a minimum in Arkansas, Tennessee (same in 1895), Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado in 1894; in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky (same as 1875), Michigan, Utah, Oregon, and California in 1895.

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[1] It must be borne in mind that in 1866, 1869, and 1875 accounts were kept in currency. The following formula will aid anyone who desires to make the comparison of wages for those years on a gold basis: $100 in gold equaled $140.9 in currency in 1866; $133 in 1869; and $114.9 in 1875. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879.

TABLE 1.—*Wages of farm labor per month for the year or season, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for the years 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	26.58	25.65	26.65	24.84	26.39	24.50	25.00	24.64	23.09	24.75	18.25	25.40	26.25	27.00
New Hampshire	28.22	27.41	29.29	27.45	28.72	25.00	25.15	24.38	22.80	25.25	19.75	28.57	32.66	32.74
Vermont	27.49	26.68	27.37	23.60	25.55	24.67	24.80	23.25	23.00	23.37	19.00	29.67	32.40	32.84
Massachusetts	31.25	30.54	30.66	29.07	31.15	29.70	30.00	29.50	28.75	30.66	25.00	31.87	35.95	38.94
Rhode Island	30.56	29.71	28.71	28.75	30.58	29.00	29.20	27.75	28.50	27.75	23.00	30.00	32.25	34.40
Connecticut	30.28	29.02	30.47	28.94	32.32	27.38	27.00	27.40	27.67	27.90	23.29	28.25	33.00	34.25
New York	24.88	24.26	25.32	25.62	26.64	24.55	24.45	24.13	24.00	23.63	20.61	27.14	29.28	29.57
New Jersey	25.30	24.79	24.82	23.97	24.83	25.50	25.10	23.33	23.60	24.25	20.22	30.71	32.11	32.27
Pennsylvania	22.71	21.68	21.93	21.32	22.84	23.00	22.80	22.24	22.52	22.88	19.92	25.89	28.68	29.91
Delaware	18.55	18.24	18.52	18.51	19.54	18.75	17.35	18.00	18.33	18.20	17.00	20.33	22.00	24.93
Maryland	17.92	17.75	17.62	17.98	18.30	17.50	17.67	18.48	18.20	16.34	14.00	20.02	21.55	20.36
Virginia	14.82	14.41	13.88	13.86	14.40	15.50	14.21	18.32	13.95	13.90	11.00	14.84	15.28	14.82
North Carolina	12.39	12.10	11.59	11.73	12.56	13.30	12.83	13.41	12.85	12.86	11.19	13.46	12.76	13.46
South Carolina	10.06	9.96	9.91	10.18	10.96	12.50	12.10	12.25	12.00	12.10	10.25	12.83	11.54	12.00
Georgia	11.38	11.27	10.64	11.63	12.54	13.50	13.13	12.60	12.47	12.86	10.73	14.40	14.70	15.51
Florida	17.40	17.07	17.37	18.28	18.24	18.67	19.35	18.00	17.80	16.64	13.80	15.50	16.10	18.00
Alabama	12.56	12.00	11.76	11.68	13.05	13.75	14.00	13.59	13.00	13.15	13.20	13.60	15.19	13.40
Mississippi	13.17	12.81	11.61	12.07	13.54	15.40	15.38	15.03	14.60	15.10	13.31	16.40	17.11	16.72
Louisiana	14.88	14.57	14.06	14.70	15.96	16.25	15.98	15.37	16.05	18.20	16.40	18.40	21.37	20.50
Texas	17.98	17.79	17.85	17.78	18.96	18.75	19.85	19.20	18.87	20.20	18.27	19.50	18.83	19.00
Arkansas	15.09	14.64	14.50	15.28	16.86	17.30	18.40	18.34	17.33	18.50	17.12	20.50	25.25	24.21
Tennessee	14.21	13.71	13.28	13.04	14.02	14.50	14.23	14.00	13.88	13.75	12.73	15.20	16.81	19.00
West Virginia	19.85	19.05	18.57	17.91	19.06	19.50	19.55	18.74	19.00	19.16	16.98	20.75	21.39	25.35
Kentucky	16.64	16.08	15.78	15.66	16.67	17.50	16.85	16.51	16.80	18.20	15.17	18.12	18.84	20.23
Ohio	22.14	20.98	20.89	20.59	21.99	22.63	22.10	22.21	23.00	24.55	20.72	24.05	26.35	28.46
Michigan	24.12	22.32	21.97	22.84	25.13	24.00	24.80	25.20	24.00	25.76	22.88	28.22	31.01	31.26
Indiana	21.87	20.76	20.97	20.42	21.87	22.75	22.25	22.50	22.20	23.14	20.20	24.20	25.42	27.71
Illinois	24.34	23.46	23.79	23.56	24.79	24.25	23.25	23.20	23.50	23.91	20.61	25.20	27.32	28.54
Wisconsin	27.68	25.47	25.25	24.96	26.96	25.25	24.35	24.65	23.54	26.21	21.07	25.50	30.08	30.84
Minnesota	29.46	26.92	26.70	24.82	27.81	26.00	24.60	25.75	25.50	26.36	24.55	26.16	28.61	31.65
Iowa	27.09	25.38	25.52	25.29	27.16	26.20	25.41	25.60	25.33	26.21	22.09	24.35	28.39	28.34
Missouri	20.44	19.76	19.69	19.37	20.57	20.50	20.25	21.00	21.35	22.39	17.59	19.40	24.47	26.75
Kansas	25.24	23.96	23.14	22.13	24.00	24.20	22.75	24.25	24.70	23.85	20.67	23.20	28.96	31.03
Nebraska	27.40	25.80	23.40	23.55	26.27	25.75	25.50	25.59	25.00	24.45	23.04	24.00	33.25	38.37
South Dakota	30.58	28.22	25.65	24.73	29.17	27.00	24.75	25.85	25.55	-----	28.56	32.50	-----	30.20
North Dakota	32.84	30.72	29.87	29.16	33.28	30.00								
Montana	42.78	41.18	39.76	41.48	45.17	35.00	36.50	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	42.54	40.00	36.07	39.80	43.03	34.00	34.00	37.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	34.36	32.86	31.26	32.24	35.18	33.00	33.75	36.00	33.00	36.50	35.00	38.50	-----	67.50
New Mexico	25.22	25.55	27.68	24.71	27.47	27.67	27.50	28.75	28.75	-----	22.10	22.75	-----	25.00
Arizona	38.26	37.19	33.29	32.84	38.88	33.00	33.00	25.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	34.43	32.97	29.81	29.98	33.29	33.50	32.30	33.50	30.00	-----	28.87	35.50	-----	44.71
Nevada	45.10	45.18	40.71	40.19	43.33	36.00	35.00	38.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	39.39	37.48	32.15	33.08	37.76	35.50	36.25	39.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	36.77	33.68	28.37	29.74	35.43	37.50	37.00	35.20	38.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	31.23	29.32	23.79	25.73	30.58	34.25	31.60	32.56	34.00	33.50	35.45	38.25	-----	35.75
California	36.87	35.08	33.30	35.88	38.25	36.50	35.50	38.08	38.75	38.25	41.00	44.50	46.38	45.71
Oklahoma	23.98	22.57	17.38	20.47	21.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indian Territory	19.73	19.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
The United States	20.23	19.38	17.69	17.74	19.10	18.60	18.33	18.24	17.97	18.94	16.42	19.87	25.92	26.87

TABLE 2.—*Wages of farm labor per month for the year or season, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1896.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	18.00	17.20	17.68	17.28	18.20	17.00	17.50	17.20	16.00	16.15	11.08	15.94	16.50	17.44
New Hampshire	18.48	18.00	18.03	17.80	18.96	17.50	17.60	17.00	15.75	16.72	12.30	18.25	22.16	22.48
Vermont	18.74	18.30	17.94	16.81	18.20	17.45	17.35	16.40	16.20	16.00	11.50	19.37	21.40	21.00
Massachusetts	18.32	17.64	17.75	17.10	18.55	18.00	18.50	18.00	17.85	18.25	15.33	20.25	22.16	22.36
Rhode Island	18.35	17.94	17.90	17.98	19.14	17.75	18.00	17.50	17.70	17.00	13.25	19.00	20.00	20.50
Connecticut	17.52	17.14	17.24	16.71	18.21	17.50	17.33	17.17	17.20	17.37	14.23	18.50	20.75	21.54
New York	17.52	17.00	17.82	18.07	18.91	16.50	16.65	16.30	16.52	15.36	13.19	17.80	18.64	19.32
New Jersey	15.19	14.79	14.56	14.41	14.74	16.75	16.00	15.73	14.10	14.20	11.53	16.78	19.02	18.98
Pennsylvania	14.32	13.56	13.66	13.03	14.19	15.00	14.60	14.50	14.12	14.21	11.46	16.10	18.05	18.84
Delaware	11.98	11.71	11.33	11.05	12.23	12.00	11.15	12.25	12.63	12.50	9.50	11.67	13.00	13.25
Maryland	11.53	11.36	11.14	11.48	11.77	11.33	11.25	11.84	11.50	9.89	8.95	11.42	12.00	12.76
Virginia	10.43	10.07	9.32	9.37	9.84	9.67	9.47	9.25	9.34	9.17	7.66	9.21	9.65	9.36
North Carolina	8.56	8.31	7.80	7.95	8.62	8.78	8.80	9.00	8.91	8.80	7.66	8.82	7.91	8.15
South Carolina	7.34	7.25	6.93	7.33	7.92	8.40	8.62	8.00	8.25	8.10	6.66	8.19	7.34	7.66
Georgia	8.05	7.98	7.43	8.22	8.99	9.00	8.37	8.81	8.73	8.70	7.38	8.79	9.70	9.67
Florida	11.32	11.07	11.02	11.63	11.67	12.27	12.59	11.33	11.37	10.20	8.73	10.75	10.91	12.12
Alabama	8.63	8.33	7.85	7.99	9.12	9.17	9.85	9.49	9.10	9.09	8.30	9.40	10.52	9.80
Mississippi	9.27	8.92	7.89	8.46	9.78	10.46	10.50	10.09	10.00	10.09	9.28	11.25	11.21	11.58
Louisiana	10.30	10.02	9.47	10.33	11.44	11.83	11.79	11.12	11.26	12.69	11.27	12.20	12.62	12.42
Texas	12.94	12.82	12.55	12.59	13.58	13.00	13.30	12.60	13.72	14.03	11.49	13.37	13.21	12.72
Arkansas	10.54	10.14	9.92	10.18	11.56	11.50	12.55	12.50	12.25	12.25	11.31	13.00	16.60	15.80
Tennessee	10.33	9.90	9.38	9.30	10.10	10.20	10.12	10.00	9.74	9.49	8.69	10.00	11.00	12.58
West Virginia	13.55	12.90	12.29	11.80	12.82	12.75	12.95	12.25	12.40	12.46	10.94	13.10	13.87	16.47
Kentucky	12.24	11.77	11.23	11.18	11.98	12.40	11.70	11.33	11.69	11.75	10.00	12.00	12.57	13.65
Ohio	15.27	14.45	14.48	14.28	15.40	15.60	15.10	15.00	15.50	16.30	13.34	16.33	16.74	18.96
Michigan	16.95	15.58	15.26	15.80	17.54	16.00	16.75	17.00	16.14	17.27	14.64	18.46	20.03	20.48
Indiana	15.45	14.67	14.88	14.59	15.69	15.00	14.78	15.30	15.30	15.65	12.76	16.14	17.03	18.72
Illinois	17.76	17.06	17.23	17.02	18.08	16.50	16.35	16.00	16.60	17.14	13.01	16.87	17.69	18.72
Wisconsin	19.20	17.50	16.92	16.74	18.58	17.00	16.75	16.80	16.78	17.90	13.81	16.45	18.47	19.87
Minnesota	19.98	18.16	17.32	16.03	18.78	17.60	16.60	17.68	16.75	17.75	15.62	16.36	17.94	21.10
Iowa	19.32	18.18	18.15	17.90	19.46	17.75	17.00	17.34	17.00	17.95	13.90	16.11	17.87	18.87
Missouri	14.57	14.10	14.08	13.71	14.56	14.20	14.00	14.20	14.50	13.95	11.84	13.15	16.38	18.08
Kansas	17.46	16.62	15.46	14.89	16.27	16.20	15.05	16.05	16.00	15.87	13.28	14.65	18.38	19.81
Nebraska	18.87	17.80	15.99	15.81	17.96	16.80	16.60	17.18	16.50	16.20	14.86	14.75	19.18	24.64
South Dakota	20.41	18.90	16.89	16.73	20.24	18.25	17.10	18.21	17.60	-----	16.57	20.50	-----	20.00
North Dakota	21.82	20.10	19.47	18.80	22.27	21.00								
Montana	32.12	30.55	27.54	29.62	32.09	23.50	23.80	27.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	29.64	27.68	25.33	26.10	30.48	23.00	23.00	25.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	23.23	22.12	20.90	20.79	23.42	22.00	21.00	23.00	21.25	27.08	20.00	21.14	-----	42.12
New Mexico	18.45	18.27	17.74	16.69	18.76	17.85	17.83	18.25	17.50	-----	13.80	14.25	-----	16.50
Arizona	28.23	26.76	23.18	22.47	26.12	22.00	21.50	16.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	25.72	24.41	21.00	21.16	24.65	22.30	21.00	22.30	21.00	-----	20.50	25.33	-----	26.32
Nevada	31.76	30.09	27.67	27.31	30.58	24.00	23.00	27.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	28.13	26.60	21.38	22.40	27.28	23.50	23.50	26.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	25.06	22.97	17.64	19.16	24.11	25.00	24.40	25.00	26.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	22.89	21.48	16.54	17.41	21.99	23.00	22.00	23.00	21.25	24.75	23.86	25.67	-----	22.53
California	25.64	24.01	21.36	23.66	26.37	24.50	22.40	25.67	25.00	23.45	26.27	28.60	28.69	30.35
Oklahoma	16.12	15.38	13.38	13.76	14.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indian Territory	13.32	13.06	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
The United States	14.07	13.43	12.02	12.16	13.29	12.54	12.45	12.36	12.34	12.41	10.43	12.72	16.55	17.45

TABLE 3.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	$1.75	$1.69	$1.45	$1.40	$1.46	$1.72	$1.70	$1.65	$1.58	$1.52	$1.42	$1.99	$2.17	$2.02
New Hampshire	1.81	1.79	1.60	1.55	1.64	1.68	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.71	1.25	2.06	2.37	1.96
Vermont	1.74	1.68	1.61	1.69	1.90	1.70	1.68	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.29	2.28	2.46	2.32
Massachusetts	1.82	1.77	1.65	1.59	1.71	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.50	1.90	2.37	2.41
Rhode Island	1.78	1.74	1.45	1.40	1.49	1.72	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.60	1.30	2.00	2.37	2.23
Connecticut	1.81	1.75	1.72	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.60	2.06	2.40	2.43
New York	1.65	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.74	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.89	1.53	2.25	2.53	2.41
New Jersey	1.79	1.77	1.82	1.90	1.98	1.82	1.85	1.88	2.04	2.09	1.55	2.56	2.63	2.68
Pennsylvania	1.51	1.44	1.42	1.38	1.49	1.57	1.55	1.51	1.65	1.73	1.33	2.01	2.23	2.32
Delaware	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.23	1.38	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.88	1.60	1.37	1.83	1.87	2.09
Maryland	1.28	1.26	1.33	1.35	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.46	1.74	1.52	1.43	1.81	2.16	2.00
Virginia	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.27	1.16	1.48	1.48	1.46
North Carolina	.94	.93	.93	.90	.95	1.04	1.00	.96	1.15	1.20	.99	1.17	1.37	1.53
South Carolina	.78	.78	.71	.76	.81	.94	.93	.95	.87	1.08	.89	1.17	1.15	1.25
Georgia	.88	.88	.81	.84	.90	.96	1.02	.99	1.04	1.10	.98	1.29	1.24	1.48
Florida	.96	.95	.91	.96	.98	1.06	1.04	1.04	.90	1.12	1.02	1.00	1.25	1.12
Alabama	.90	.87	.80	.75	.86	.98	1.02	.97	.99	1.05	.96	1.40	1.24	1.27
Mississippi	.87	.85	.67	.65	.75	1.00	1.00	.97	1.00	1.23	1.00	1.40	1.56	1.65
Louisiana	.99	.98	.80	.85	.95	1.05	1.03	.92	.95	1.10	1.03	1.30	1.54	1.66
Texas	1.16	1.14	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.20	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.30	1.52	1.58	1.65
Arkansas	1.15	1.13	.9[illegible]	.92	1.04	1.05	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.50	1.67	2.07
Tennessee	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.18	1.15	1.20	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.62	2.10	2.01
West Virginia	1.27	1.22	1.15	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.31	1.30	1.26	1.55	1.78	1.78
Kentucky	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.23	1.34	1.50	1.47	1.35	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.79	1.83	2.10
Ohio	1.48	1.41	1.33	1.32	1.44	1.55	1.50	1.56	1.75	1.79	1.51	2.05	2.15	2.20
Michigan	1.64	1.51	1.36	1.42	1.62	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.90	2.13	2.02	2.50	2.76	2.62
Indiana	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.53	1.58	1.55	1.64	1.85	1.89	1.68	2.20	2.16	2.23
Illinois	1.62	1.53	1.47	1.47	1.60	1.62	1.58	1.60	1.80	1.91	1.52	2.20	2.34	2.41
Wisconsin	1.73	1.53	1.40	1.39	1.56	1.75	1.64	1.80	1.89	2.50	2.11	2.40	2.45	2.68
Minnesota	2.20	1.90	1.72	1.53	1.87	2.15	1.95	2.20	2.29	2.61	2.63	2.82	2.90	2.68
Iowa	1.75	1.59	1.47	1.46	1.64	1.75	1.71	1.81	2.00	2.25	1.66	2.57	2.85	2.38
Missouri	1.33	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.33	1.40	1.35	1.43	1.62	1.59	1.47	1.75	2.30	2.15
Kansas	1.67	1.59	1.28	1.30	1.44	1.62	1.44	1.60	1.87	1.70	1.70	1.86	2.08	2.31
Nebraska	1.73	1.61	1.24	1.26	1.46	1.60	1.65	1.80	1.98	1.95	2.17	2.40	2.41	2.65
South Dakota	2.30	2.02	1.69	1.45	1.92	2.10	2.00	2.12	1.38	2.65	.....	2.37	.....	2.50
North Dakota	2.49	2.17	1.98	1.75	2.11	2.25								
Montana	2.29	2.17	1.83	1.93	2.04	2.10	2.60	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2.02	1.83	1.68	1.83	1.93	2.00	1.75	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1.77	1.68	1.54	1.55	1.69	1.80	1.65	1.87	2.05	2.21	2.08	2.33	.....	4.17
New Mexico	1.29	1.30	1.17	1.21	1.33	1.35	1.25	1.31	1.31	1.65	1.00	1.35	.....	1.50
Arizona	1.96	1.87	1.52	1.74	1.91	1.75	1.75	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1.64	1.57	1.34	1.32	1.48	1.80	1.70	1.72	1.75	2.00	1.82	2.20	.....	3.42
Nevada	2.17	2.02	1.83	1.96	2.11	2.05	2.00	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2.00	1.86	1.56	1.53	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2.13	1.93	1.46	1.55	1.87	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.05	.....	2.15	2.40	.....	3.00
Oregon	1.82	1.67	1.37	1.51	1.79	2.00	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.92	2.02	2.11	.....	2.40
California	1.96	1.85	1.75	1.92	2.08	2.25	2.10	2.25	2.20	2.30	2.27	2.50	2.82	2.56
Oklahoma	1.53	1.47	1.08	1.12	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	1.28	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The United States	1.37	1.30	1.14	1.13	1.24	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.40	1.48	1.30	1.70	2.20	2.20

TABLE 4.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	$1.42	$1.35	$1.14	$1.12	$1.20	$1.32	$1.35	$1.30	$1.19	$1.22	$1.09	$1.49	$1.65	$1.56
New Hampshire	1.42	1.39	1.21	1.16	1.29	1.29	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.35	.96	1.64	1.95	1.52
Vermont	1.41	1.36	1.26	1.39	1.60	1.33	1.37	1.35	1.30	1.35	.97	1.85	2.00	1.85
Massachusetts	1.41	1.39	1.25	1.19	1.31	1.30	1.38	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.00	1.50	1.95	1.92
Rhode Island	1.42	1.37	1.08	.99	1.07	1.28	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	.95	1.50	1.75	1.71
Connecticut	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.22	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.25	1.53	1.90	1.90
New York	1.35	1.31	1.29	1.36	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.54	1.47	1.18	1.75	1.99	1.92
New Jersey	1.47	1.45	1.55	1.52	1.58	1.42	1.46	1.50	1.65	1.74	1.30	2.03	2.09	2.38
Pennsylvania	1.20	1.13	1.14	1.08	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.20	1.30	.99	1.51	1.73	1.80
								1.10	1.52	1.25	1.00	1.41	1.50	1.62
Delaware	1.08	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.12	.85	.95							
Maryland	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.04	1.00	1.15	1.38	1.15	1.12	1.34	1.67	1.68
Virginia	.94	.91	.91	.90	.95	1.02	1.00	1.10	1.06	.99	.96	1.21	1.13	1.21
North Carolina	.79	.78	.74	.75	.80	.82	.80	.75	.82	.85	.76	1.00	1.04	1.17
South Carolina	.69	.68	.58	.65	.69	.75	.78	.72	.64	.78	.68	1.01	.90	.93
Georgia	.73	.73	.66	.71	.76	.76	.81	.77	.80	.80	.61	.99	.90	1.06
Florida	.73	.73	.70	.74	.75	.85	.80	.78	.70	.80	.73	.72	.87	.83
Alabama	.74	.72	.62	.64	.71	.76	.75	.72	.76	.80	.77	1.15	.95	1.04
Mississippi	.67	.64	.54	.53	.62	.70	.75	.73	.79	.95	.85	1.00	1.27	1.14
Louisiana	.81	.79	.63	.70	.79	.82	.81	.72	.75	.85	.77	1.05	1.13	1.20
Texas	.93	.92	.83	.86	.93	.90	.93	.96	1.04	1.08	.94	1.20	1.26	1.32
Arkansas	.91	.89	.78	.75	.84	.84	.93	.97	1.03	1.02	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.52
Tennessee	.94	.90	.87	.86	.93	.93	.91	.93	1.04	1.00	.98	1.20	1.59	1.54
West Virginia	.99	.94	.89	.91	.98	1.00	1.00	.92	1.03	1.00	.95	1.20	1.29	1.31
Kentucky	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.07	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.46	1.38	1.70
Ohio	1.23	1.14	1.09	1.10	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.23	1.40	1.41	1.17	1.60	1.72	1.73
Michigan	1.35	1.22	1.09	1.16	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.57	1.76	1.55	2.00	2.25	2.14
Indiana	1.23	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.32	1.55	1.58	1.28	1.75	1.77	1.76
Illinois	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.22	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.40	1.54	1.18	1.83	1.94	1.91
Wisconsin	1.40	1.22	1.11	1.12	1.27	1.38	1.30	1.44	1.57	2.10	1.70	1.92	1.96	2.15
Minnesota	1.84	1.55	1.46	1.24	1.56	1.70	1.51	1.75	1.89	2.16	2.25	2.30	2.36	2.27
Iowa	1.47	1.28	1.19	1.23	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.46	1.61	1.81	1.57	2.10	2.24	1.88
Missouri	1.08	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.30	1.23	1.17	1.43	1.84	1.72
Kansas	1.39	1.33	1.03	1.02	1.15	1.28	1.13	1.25	1.48	1.35	1.32	1.46	1.63	1.82
Nebraska	1.38	1.27	.99	.99	1.13	1.27	1.27	1.42	1.55	1.57	1.66	1.98	2.00	2.15
South Dakota	1.87	1.61	1.37	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.52	1.64	1.00	2.19	-----	1.90	-----	2.00
North Dakota	1.99	1.68	1.60	1.40	1.73	1.70								
Montana	1.72	1.60	1.36	1.45	1.61	1.65	1.50	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	1.53	1.39	1.36	1.45	1.57	1.55	1.30	1.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	1.34	1.24	1.14	1.10	1.23	1.37	1.21	1.35	1.50	1.80	1.55	1.50	-----	2.87
New Mexico	1.05	1.02	.93	.91	1.01	1.05	.95	1.00	.88	1.40	.67	.90	-----	1.12
Arizona	1.56	1.57	1.24	1.30	1.54	1.25	1.25	1.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	1.36	1.29	1.05	1.07	1.22	1.43	1.27	1.30	1.36	1.56	1.43	1.75	-----	2.49
Nevada	1.62	1.53	1.36	1.38	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	1.62	1.50	1.26	1.29	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	1.76	1.59	1.15	1.20	1.50	1.67	1.67	1.60	1.50	-----	1.61	2.00	-----	2.25
Oregon	1.47	1.34	1.10	1.18	1.42	1.55	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.54	1.72	-----	1.80
California	1.63	1.50	1.36	1.50	1.69	1.70	1.75	1.85	1.80	1.86	1.76	2.00	2.04	2.06
Oklahoma	1.22	1.16	.87	.89	.94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indian Territory	.92	.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
The United States	1.12	1.05	.92	.93	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.15	1.00	1.35	1.74	1.74

TABLE 5.—*Wages of ordinary farm labor per day, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	$1.37	$1.31	$1.23	$1.20	$1.25	$1.28	$1.30	$1.25	$1.19	$1.18	$0.97	$1.46	$1.48	$1.49
New Hampshire	1.41	1.37	1.25	1.25	1.31	1.28	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.30	.98	1.50	1.79	1.67
Vermont	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.11	1.26	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.15	1.20	.91	1.51	1.76	1.76
Massachusetts	1.49	1.46	1.37	1.33	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.50	1.45	1.05	1.44	1.92	1.83
Rhode Island	1.38	1.38	1.27	1.24	1.28	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.25	1.28	1.00	1.62	1.73	1.83
Connecticut	1.46	1.40	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.87	1.75
New York	1.26	1.23	1.19	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.29	.92	1.48	1.64	1.75
New Jersey	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.24	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.21	.99	1.45	1.63	1.68
Pennsylvania	1.15	1.09	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.20	.96	1.37	1.43	1.59
Delaware	.94	.92	.85	.87	.92	.80	.85	.95	1.00	1.10	.75	1.04	1.30	1.31
Maryland	.90	.89	.86	.85	.89	.85	.87	.90	.93	.83	.75	1.06	1.20	1.31
Virginia	.71	.69	.66	.66	.68	.72	.75	.73	.71	.70	.63	.78	.80	.82
North Carolina	.60	.58	.54	.54	.58	.63	.62	.61	.67	.68	.58	.72	.74	.72
South Carolina	.51	.50	.48	.47	.52	.62	.63	.65	.60	.65	.53	.71	.70	.69
Georgia	.59	.58	.51	.56	.60	.72	.73	.75	.66	.70	.58	.83	.83	.99
Florida	.83	.81	.80	.87	.87	.96	.92	.95	.85	.75	.76	.93	.96	1.00
Alabama	.62	.60	.53	.54	.62	.72	.74	.72	.73	.72	.69	.75	.86	.78
Mississippi	.70	.68	.52	.55	.64	.80	.79	.75	.80	.75	.78	1.07	1.10	1.34
Louisiana	.78	.77	.68	.72	.80	.87	.88	.85	.82	.80	.85	1.00	1.44	1.08
Texas	.90	.89	.81	.84	.90	.98	.97	.95	.98	.93	.92	1.14	1.16	1.31
Arkansas	.78	.76	.64	.63	.73	.87	.93	.93	.89	.88	.86	1.10	1.36	1.34
Tennessee	.71	.67	.60	.60	.64	.71	.71	.74	.71	.72	.69	.95	1.05	1.15
West Virginia	.90	.86	.80	.77	.82	.90	.90	.85	.83	.82	.80	1.05	1.14	1.31
Kentucky	.78	.76	.68	.71	.76	.85	.88	.82	.84	.87	.77	1.03	1.10	1.21
Ohio	1.16	1.09	1.00	.98	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.19	1.00	1.35	1.44	1.54
Michigan	1.26	1.15	1.00	1.04	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.28	1.30	1.16	1.55	1.66	1.78
Indiana	1.07	1.01	.95	.92	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.08	.90	1.30	1.36	1.45
Illinois	1.23	1.16	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.01	1.37	1.50	1.62
Wisconsin	1.39	1.24	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.20	1.33	1.12	1.42	1.56	1.78
Minnesota	1.55	1.36	1.29	1.09	1.26	1.40	1.28	1.30	1.25	1.37	1.27	1.50	1.64	1.75
Iowa	1.40	1.27	1.17	1.17	1.29	1.25	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.34	1.12	1.38	1.52	1.62
Missouri	.94	.90	.85	.82	.89	.93	.91	.94	.95	1.00	.67	1.07	1.44	1.44
Kansas	1.27	1.20	1.02	.97	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.17	1.20	1.12	1.05	1.30	1.56	1.65
Nebraska	1.40	1.31	1.02	1.03	1.20	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.35	1.21	1.29	1.43	1.62	1.93
South Dakota	1.69	1.49	1.22	1.11	1.42	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.34	1.62	----	2.00
North Dakota	1.65	1.49	1.41	1.27	1.46	1.60								
Montana	1.98	1.86	1.59	1.64	1.76	1.65	1.65	1.70	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wyoming	1.81	1.64	1.41	1.48	1.56	1.55	1.45	1.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	1.53	1.46	1.34	1.26	1.39	1.50	1.43	1.60	1.55	1.63	1.83	1.75	----	3.29
New Mexico	1.12	1.10	.97	.97	1.11	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.28	.81	.85	----	1.00
Arizona	1.57	1.50	1.36	1.14	1.37	1.50	1.58	1.25	----	----	----	----	----	----
Utah	1.48	1.39	1.18	1.14	1.28	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.52	1.57	1.46	1.80	----	2.27
Nevada	1.81	1.67	1.53	1.44	1.60	1.60	1.63	1.65	----	----	----	----	----	3.00
Idaho	1.68	1.57	1.30	1.31	1.54	1.60	1.63	1.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washington	1.62	1.46	1.14	1.21	1.51	1.70	1.60	1.45	1.70	----	----	----	----	----
Oregon	1.35	1.24	1.00	1.06	1.29	1.55	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.44	1.47	----	1.75
California	1.51	1.42	1.29	1.38	1.47	1.60	1.55	1.60	1.57	1.71	1.65	1.84	2.13	2.26
Oklahoma	1.12	1.05	.71	.91	.93	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indian Territory	.92	.90	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
The United States	1.01	.96	.81	.81	.89	.92	.92	.92	.91	93	.81	1.08	1.41	1.49

TABLE 6.—*Wages of ordinary farm labor per day, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	$1.03	$0.98	$0.93	$0.95	$1.00	$0.96	$0.98	$0.92	$0.88	$0.91	$0.72	$1.05	$1.05	$1.13
New Hampshire	1.05	1.09	.95	.97	1.02	.96	1.00	.95	.95	.97	.74	1.12	1.41	1.26
Vermont	1.00	.97	.94	.97	1.05	.94	.92	.90	.88	.90	.64	1.11	1.28	1.32
Massachusetts	1.08	1.05	1.00	.99	1.08	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.08	.75	1.12	1.37	1.38
Rhode Island	1.00	.99	.89	.88	.91	.98	1.02	1.02	.94	1.00	.50	1.18	1.18	1.33
Connecticut	1.06	1.02	.98	.97	.99	.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	.98	.88	1.16	1.37	1.29
New York	.98	.94	.91	.93	.99	.90	.90	.90	.93	.93	.68	1.06	1.19	1.23
New Jersey	.95	.93	.95	.93	.98	.92	.92	.87	.83	.86	.68	1.00	1.15	1.20
Pennsylvania	.84	.80	.78	.74	.81	.81	.81	.82	.80	.85	.63	.95	1.04	1.10
Delaware	.68	.66	.66	.69	.71	.60	.63	.70	.78	.80	.50	.70	.95	.94
Maryland	.64	.63	.63	.66	.64	.61	.61	.64	.62	.55	.48	.71	.77	.96
Virginia	.51	.49	.49	.47	.49	.50	.52	.51	.49	.48	.44	.51	.55	.57
North Carolina	.46	.44	.41	.43	.46	.45	.46	.45	.47	.46	.41	.51	.49	.50
South Carolina	.42	.42	.36	.41	.44	.45	.45	.43	.45	.45	.41	.55	.50	.45
Georgia	.46	.46	.40	.45	.49	.52	.50	.50	.47	.49	.44	.60	.60	.70
Florida	.60	.59	.60	.70	.71	.72	.68	.70	.60	.55	.53	.70	.72	.74
Alabama	.48	.46	.41	.44	.51	.52	.55	.53	.52	.51	.50	.53	.61	.55
Mississippi	.53	.51	.43	.45	.52	.56	.60	.55	.60	.55	.55	.80	.90	.89
Louisiana	.60	.58	.54	.56	.62	.65	.67	.65	.64	.60	.62	.74	.83	.70
Texas	.68	.67	.63	.67	.72	.72	.73	.71	.76	.70	.66	.84	.84	.98
Arkansas	.57	.55	.50	.49	.56	.60	.65	.65	.64	.62	.60	.80	1.02	.88
Tennessee	.54	.52	.47	.47	.51	.53	.53	.53	.52	.50	.50	.60	.68	.83
West Virginia	.65	.60	.57	.57	.62	.63	.68	.62	.60	.59	.55	.75	.79	.92
Kentucky	.60	.58	.53	.55	.59	.62	.67	.60	.59	.60	.53	.72	.77	.86
Ohio	.90	.84	.78	.77	.85	.85	.83	.82	.85	.89	.83	1.00	1.05	1.13
Michigan	.97	.86	.76	.79	.93	.88	.88	.90	.92	.96	.82	1.10	1.17	1.30
Indiana	.84	.77	.74	.73	.81	.76	.78	.82	.80	.78	.69	.95	1.01	1.06
Illinois	.97	.91	.86	.84	.91	.88	.86	.84	.87	.90	.73	1.01	1.13	1.21
Wisconsin	1.06	.93	.84	.85	.96	.88	.87	.97	.95	.99	.79	1.00	1.15	1.28
Minnesota	1.18	1.01	1.00	.84	1.02	1.00	.98	1.00	.99	1.02	.94	1.07	1.18	1.35
Iowa	1.11	.99	.93	.88	1.00	.98	.95	.97	.97	.99	.80	1.01	1.13	1.19
Missouri	.71	.67	.65	.62	.68	.76	.75	.80	.68	.70	.59	.73	1.02	1.07
Kansas	.98	.91	.79	.74	.85	.83	.78	.85	.87	.80	.72	.90	1.12	1.19
Nebraska	1.06	1.01	.80	.78	.93	.96	.94	1.00	.97	.91	.90	1.00	1.26	1.45
South Dakota	1.26	1.11	.96	.81	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.11	.92	1.08	----	1.50
North Dakota	1.18	1.04	1.03	.94	1.13	1.20								
Montana	1.41	1.32	1.12	1.19	1.29	1.35	1.45	1.25	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wyoming	1.33	1.19	1.08	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.12	1.10	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	1.12	1.05	.97	.89	1.00	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.19	1.16	----	1.93
New Mexico	.75	.76	.75	.78	.85	.87	1.00	1.00	.81	1.00	.56	.50	----	.90
Arizona	1.21	1.12	1.01	.89	1.02	1.15	1.20	.96	----	----	----	----	----	----
Utah	1.22	1.10	.90	.92	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.40	----	1.63
Nevada	1.27	1.19	.93	.98	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.20	----	----	----	----	----	2.50
Idaho	1.21	1.14	.92	.93	1.14	1.18	1.45	1.15	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washington	1.17	1.07	.80	.88	1.08	1.38	1.27	1.15	1.17	----	----	----	----	----
Oregon	1.00	.93	.72	.76	.96	1.05	1.03	.98	.95	1.00	1.08	1.15	----	1.40
California	1.10	1.03	.89	.97	1.05	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.29	1.23	1.30	1.50	1.72
Oklahoma	.87	.81	.59	.66	.71	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indian Territory	.69	.67	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
The United States	.77	.72	.62	.63	.69	.67	.68	.67	.67	.67	.59	.78	1.02	1.08

TABLE 7.—*Wages of farm labor per month, by year or season, without board and with board, by years and by geographical divisions.*[1]

WITHOUT BOARD.[2]

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

Geographical divisions.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Eastern States	28.76	27.87	29.00	27.02	29.07	26.46	26.64	26.03	25.30	26.55	21.36	29.00	32.03	33.31
Middle States	23.91	23.15	23.80	23.64	24.82	23.83	23.62	23.11	23.19	23.21	20.24	26.99	29.19	29.83
Southern States	13.80	13.49	12.71	13.04	14.07	14.86	14.77	14.54	14.27	14.67	12.65	15.28	16.49	16.63
Western States	23.75	22.44	21.82	21.50	23.12	22.61	22.01	22.23	22.27	23.26	19.81	23.34	26.39	27.84
Mountain States	35.15	33.95	30.04	29.95	33.97	32.16	31.94	33.37	30.24	36.50	----	----	----	27.24
Pacific States	35.69	33.64	31.68	34.15	36.95	36.15	34.87	36.73	37.78	37.22	40.11	49.98	61.69	62.84
The United States	20.23	19.38	17.69	17.74	19.10	18.00	18.33	18.24	17.97	18.94	16.42	19.87	25.92	26.87

WITH BOARD.

Geographical divisions.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Eastern States	18.21	17.63	17.73	17.15	18.45	17.50	17.71	17.21	16.70	16.92	13.03	18.59	20.44	20.83
Middle States	15.93	15.33	15.73	15.60	16.51	15.78	15.61	15.41	15.24	14.71	12.37	16.98	18.37	19.01
Southern States	9.70	9.45	8.68	9.04	9.92	10.02	10.10	9.90	9.90	9.92	8.46	9.94	10.55	10.75
Western States	16.70	15.75	15.21	14.96	16.29	15.36	15.00	15.09	15.20	15.60	12.75	15.44	17.04	27.84
Mountain States	25.10	23.94	19.87	19.94	23.37	21.28	20.64	21.99	19.74	27.08	----	----	----	17.61
Pacific States	24.97	23.30	20.54	22.60	25.63	24.25	22.50	25.08	24.37	23.73	25.88	32.32	38.16	41.54
The United States	14.07	13.43	12.02	12.16	13.29	12.54	12.45	12.36	12.34	12.41	10.43	12.72	16.55	17.45

[1] The geographical divisions used by this office for many years are composed as follows: Eastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware; Southern States—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Tennessee; Western States—West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota; Mountain States—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho; Pacific States—Washington, Oregon, California.

[2] The secondary tables have been worked on the same basis as the principal tables from which they are derived to preserve harmony for comparison. In 1866, 1869 and 1875, accounts were kept in currency. The following formula will aid anyone who desires to test the relations of wages in those years by a gold standard: $100 in gold equaled $140.9 in currency in 1866, $133 in 1869, and $114.9 in 1875. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879.

Table 8, "Percentage of increase or decrease of wages of farm labor by the month," shows the relation of wages in 1899, both without board and with board, to the corresponding wages in each year reported from 1866. It will be seen that in each group the wages of 1899 with board were higher than in 1898, 1895, or 1894; they were lower than in 1869, and except in the Mountain States, lower than in 1866. The earliest reports in the Mountain States were very imperfect. In all except the Western division the wages of 1899 with board were lower than those of 1875, the Mountain States not being reported. The comparison with 1879 shows wages of 1899 higher for all except the Pacific division. For the whole country the wages of 1899 fall below those of 1866 and 1869, but exceed any other.

Some variations appear in wages without board from the conditions with board. In the Eastern States the wages without board in 1899 were lower than in 1895.

TABLE 8.—*Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) of wages of farm labor by the month, without board and with board, by years and by geographical divisions.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

WITHOUT BOARD.

Geographical divisions.	1899 as compared with—												
	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Eastern States	+3.2	− .8	+ 6.4	−1.1	+ 8.7	+ 8.0	+10.5	+13.7	+ 8.3	+34.6	− .8	−10.2	−13.7
Middle States	+3.3	+ .5	+ 1.1	−3.7	+ .3	+ 1.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+18.1	−11.4	−18.1	−19.8
Southern States	+2.3	+ 8.6	+ 5.8	−1.9	− 7.1	− 6.6	− 5.1	− 3.3	− 5.9	+ 9.1	− 9.7	−16.3	−17.0
Western States	+5.8	+ 8.8	+10.5	+2.7	+ 5.0	+ 7.9	+ 6.8	+ 6.6	+ 2.1	+19.9	+ 2.2	−10.0	−14.7
Mountain States	+3.5	+17.0	+17.4	+3.5	+ 9.3	+10.1	+ 5.3	+16.2	− 3.7	.....	.....	.....	+29.0
Pacific States	+6.1	+12.7	+ 4.5	−3.4	− 1.3	+ 2.1	− 2.8	− 5.5	− 4.1	−11.0	−28.6	−42.1	−43.2
The United States	+4.4	+14.4	+14.0	+5.9	+ 8.8	+10.4	+10.9	+12.6	+ 6.8	+23.2	+ 1.8	−22.0	−24.7

WITH BOARD.

Eastern States	+3.3	+ 2.7	+ 6.2	−1.3	+ 4.1	+ 2.8	+ 5.8	+ 9.0	+ 7.6	+39.8	− 2.0	−10.9	−12.6
Middle States	+3.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	−3.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 3.4	+ 4.5	+ 8.3	+28.8	− 6.2	−13.3	−16.2
Southern States	+2.6	+11.8	+ 7.3	−2.2	− 3.2	− 4.0	− 2.0	− 2.0	− 2.2	+14.7	− 2.4	− 8.1	− 9.8
Western States	+6.0	+ 9.8	+11.6	+2.5	+ 8.7	+11.3	+10.7	+ 9.9	+ 7.1	+31.0	+ 8.2	− 2.0	−40.0
Mountain States	+4.8	+26.3	+25.9	+7.4	+18.0	+21.6	+14.1	+27.2	− 7.3	.....	.....	.....	+42.5
Pacific States	+7.2	+21.6	+10.5	−2.6	+ 3.0	+11.0	− .4	+ 2.5	+ 5.2	− 3.5	−22.7	−34.6	−39.9
The United States	+4.8	+17.1	+15.7	+5.9	+12.2	+13.0	+13.8	+14.0	+13.4	+34.9	+10.6	−15.0	−19.4

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FARM WAGES WITHOUT BOARD AND FARM WAGES WITH BOARD.

There are two courses available for an estimate of the cost of board or of rations. One course is available for all years reported, and consists in deducting the wage with board from the wage without board under any form designated. This method is open to great error, owing to the little heed given to cost in comparison with the general convenience of the parties in relation as employer and employed. It occurs in some cases that employers make no account of board, but furnish one meal, two meals, or three meals daily without variation of wage. This method is, therefore, quite unsatisfactory as a basis of determining cost of board or rations.

The second course is available for the years 1898 and 1899. For those years inquiry was made of the correspondents as to cost of board or rations. Very many farmers have not given the matter separate attention, and their replies have the vagueness due to the first impression upon a matter not before considered. The estimate of the farmer, however, in reply to a direct inquiry is likely to be more nearly true in a commercial sense than the cost as represented in the differences of wages without board and wages with board.

It is to be observed that rations are more generally furnished to colored laborers than to white—to such an extent, in fact, that the cost of rations in considerable areas stands for cost of food for colored laborers.

Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12, presenting difference between wages without board and wages with board, can be regarded as but suggestive as to the cost of board. In rural districts the amount of food consumed is less regarded than where it is measured and weighed in the retail market. In the densely populated parts of the country the farmer is liable to be himself a buyer of staple food, and he feels the burden of board like the dweller in towns. Mining districts are apt to use all the local farm products and require additional supplies, thus increasing the cost of board. In the Southern States the so-called board is more a matter of uncooked food supplied for preparation by the laborer's family, in regions yet rural and retaining customs of earlier years, even where the cost of maintaining the custom would be found changed if a complete analysis of that cost could be reached.

The highest allowance per month for board in 1899 is in Nevada, a mining State, $13.34, followed by that in Massachusetts, $12.93, and these closely followed by Wyoming, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, the three New England States having a compact mass of population, with ready market at hand, without excessive loss by waste of intermediate handling. New Jersey is the garden spot for the great cities on either side, and can market her products readily, so that board is relatively high. Northern rural New England and rural New York furnish board at low cost on a basis comparable with the States of the great northern interior. The mining and grazing States generally show a high rate for board. Of Southern States, South Carolina makes the lowest showing of cost of board; adjacent States are but little higher. The explanation has already been suggested in the uncooked meal and meat of the ration. Florida has more definite boarding of help in her gardens and orchards; mines, forests, and oil wells of West Virginia make special demand for food, and take that State out of the ordinary conditions of rural consumption of raw material produced at home.

In any State where the farmer produces food for sale he is liable to put a low estimate on what is consumed on the farm if any convenience is served in securing help. Thus, in Georgia the man not boarded frequently has his dinner besides his wages. If the table is prepared, the difference of one or two to eat is often disregarded. It occurs, therefore, from various incidents that the differences between rates without board and rates with board record very little business accuracy in practice.

The apparent rates of board per day for harvest, and per day for ordinary labor, as indicated by these tables, do not vary in regular relation to the rate per month, but they follow that rate with a general harmony. Although the tables show little of the tendency, it is nevertheless true that returns are apt to range by estimated variations of 25, 10, or 5 cents, rather than by any intermediate differences

that might result from accurate accounts or calculations. It is a common reply that little account is made of board or that one has done as well as he can in an attempt to estimate it.

The difference between wages without board and wages with board does not conform very closely to the cost of board or of rations as returned in answer to the direct inquiry, as shown in table 17.

TABLE 9.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per month, for year or season, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine	8.58	8.45	8.97	7.56	8.19	7.50	7.50	7.44	7.09	8.60	7.17	9.46	9.75	9.56
New Hampshire	9.74	9.41	11.26	9.65	9.76	7.50	7.55	7.38	7.05	8.53	7.45	10.32	10.50	10.26
Vermont	8.75	8.38	9.43	6.79	7.35	7.22	7.45	6.85	6.80	7.37	7.50	10.30	11.00	11.84
Massachusetts	12.93	12.90	12.91	11.97	12.60	11.70	11.50	11.50	10.90	12.41	9.67	11.62	13.79	16.58
Rhode Island	12.21	11.77	10.81	10.77	11.44	11.25	11.20	10.25	10.80	10.75	9.75	11.00	12.25	13.90
Connecticut	12.76	11.88	13.23	12.23	14.11	9.88	9.67	10.23	10.47	10.53	9.06	9.75	12.25	12.71
New York	7.36	7.26	7.50	7.55	7.73	8.05	7.80	7.83	7.48	8.25	7.42	9.34	10.64	10.25
New Jersey	10.11	10.00	10.26	9.56	10.09	8.75	9.10	7.60	9.50	10.05	8.69	13.93	13.09	13.29
Pennsylvania	8.39	8.12	8.27	8.29	8.65	8.00	8.20	7.74	8.40	8.67	8.46	9.79	10.63	11.07
Delaware	6.57	6.53	7.19	7.46	7.31	6.75	6.20	5.75	5.70	5.70	7.50	8.66	9.00	11.68
Maryland	6.39	6.39	6.48	6.50	6.53	6.17	6.42	6.64	6.70	6.45	5.05	8.60	9.55	7.60
Virginia	4.39	4.34	4.56	4.49	4.56	5.83	4.74	9.07	4.61	4.73	3.34	5.63	5.63	5.46
North Carolina	3.83	3.79	3.79	3.78	3.94	4.52	4.03	4.41	3.94	4.06	3.53	4.64	4.85	5.31
South Carolina	2.72	2.71	2.98	2.85	3.04	4.10	3.48	4.25	3.75	4.00	3.59	4.65	4.20	4.34
Georgia	3.33	3.29	3.21	3.41	3.55	4.50	4.76	3.79	3.74	4.16	3.35	5.61	5.00	5.84
Florida	6.08	6.00	6.35	6.65	6.57	6.40	6.76	6.67	6.43	6.44	5.07	4.75	5.19	5.88
Alabama	3.93	3.67	3.91	3.69	3.93	4.58	4.15	4.10	3.90	4.06	4.90	4.20	4.67	3.60
Mississippi	3.90	3.89	3.72	3.61	3.76	4.94	4.88	4.94	4.60	5.01	4.03	5.15	5.90	5.14
Louisiana	4.58	4.55	4.59	4.37	4.52	4.42	4.19	4.25	4.79	5.51	5.13	6.20	8.75	8.08
Texas	5.04	4.97	5.30	5.19	5.38	5.75	6.55	6.60	5.15	6.17	6.78	6.13	5.62	6.28
Arkansas	4.55	4.50	4.58	5.10	5.30	5.80	5.85	5.84	5.08	6.25	5.81	7.50	8.65	8.41
Tennessee	3.88	3.81	3.90	3.74	3.92	4.30	4.11	4.00	4.14	4.26	4.04	5.20	5.81	6.42
West Virginia	6.30	6.15	6.28	6.11	6.24	6.75	6.60	6.49	6.60	6.70	6.04	7.65	7.52	8.88
Kentucky	4.40	4.31	4.55	4.48	4.69	5.10	5.15	5.18	5.11	6.45	5.17	6.12	6.27	6.58
Ohio	6.87	6.53	6.41	6.31	6.59	7.03	7.00	7.21	7.50	8.25	7.38	7.72	9.61	9.50
Michigan	7.17	6.74	6.71	7.04	7.59	8.00	8.05	8.20	7.86	8.49	8.24	9.76	10.98	10.78
Indiana	6.42	6.09	6.09	5.83	6.18	7.75	7.47	7.20	6.90	7.49	7.44	8.06	8.39	8.99
Illinois	6.58	6.40	6.56	6.54	6.71	7.75	6.90	7.20	6.90	6.77	7.60	8.33	9.63	9.82
Wisconsin	8.48	7.97	8.33	8.22	8.38	8.25	7.60	7.85	6.76	8.31	7.26	9.05	11.61	10.97
Minnesota	9.48	8.76	9.38	8.79	9.03	8.40	8.00	8.07	8.75	8.61	8.93	9.80	13.67	10.55
Iowa	7.77	7.20	7.37	7.39	7.70	8.45	8.41	8.26	8.33	8.26	8.19	8.24	10.52	9.47
Missouri	5.87	5.66	5.61	5.66	6.01	6.30	6.25	6.80	6.85	8.44	5.75	6.25	8.09	8.67
Kansas	7.78	7.34	7.68	7.24	7.73	8.00	7.70	8.20	8.70	7.98	7.39	8.55	10.58	11.22
Nebraska	8.53	8.00	7.41	7.74	8.31	8.95	8.90	8.41	8.50	8.25	8.18	9.25	14.07	13.73
South Dakota	10.17	9.32	8.76	8.00	8.93	8.75	7.65	7.64	7.95	-----	11.99	12.00	-----	10.20
North Dakota	11.02	10.62	10.40	10.36	11.01	9.00								
Montana	10.66	10.63	12.22	11.86	13.08	11.50	12.70	12.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	12.90	12.32	10.74	13.70	12.55	11.00	11.00	12.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	11.13	10.74	10.36	11.45	11.76	11.00	12.75	13.00	11.75	9.42	15.00	17.36	-----	25.38
New Mexico	6.77	7.28	9.94	8.02	8.71	9.82	9.67	10.50	11.25	-----	8.30	8.50	-----	8.50
Arizona	10.03	10.43	10.11	10.37	12.76	11.00	11.50	9.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	8.71	8.56	8.81	8.82	8.64	11.20	11.30	11.20	9.00	-----	8.37	10.17	-----	18.39
Nevada	13.34	15.09	13.04	12.88	12.75	12.00	12.00	11.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	11.26	10.88	10.77	10.68	10.48	12.00	12.75	12.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	11.71	10.71	10.73	10.58	11.32	12.50	12.60	10.20	12.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	8.34	7.84	7.25	8.32	8.59	11.25	9.60	9.56	12.75	8.75	11.59	12.58	-----	13.22
California	11.23	11.07	11.94	12.22	11.88	12.00	13.10	10.41	13.75	14.80	14.73	15.90	17.69	15.36
Oklahoma	7.86	7.19	4.00	6.71	6.62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indian Territory	6.41	6.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
The United States	6.16	5.95	5.67	5.58	5.81	6.06	5.88	5.88	5.63	6.53	5.99	7.15	9.37	9.42

TABLE 10.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per day in harvest, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	33	34	31	28	26	40	35	35	39	30	33	50	52	46
New Hampshire	39	40	39	39	35	39	34	30	33	36	29	42	42	46
Vermont	33	32	35	30	30	37	31	30	38	40	32	43	46	47
Massachusetts	41	38	40	40	40	45	42	42	39	40	50	40	42	49
Rhode Island	36	37	37	41	42	44	40	40	35	30	35	50	62	52
Connecticut	36	37	41	40	40	37	32	30	32	32	35	53	50	53
New York	30	29	30	28	29	40	42	43	46	42	35	50	54	49
New Jersey	32	32	27	38	40	40	39	38	39	35	25	53	54	30
Pennsylvania	31	31	28	30	30	37	37	38	45	43	34	50	50	52
Delaware	22	23	26	21	26	30	25	30	36	35	37	42	37	47
Maryland	24	23	27	27	27	30	32	31	36	37	31	47	49	32
Virginia	21	21	19	22	23	26	26	20	27	28	20	27	35	25
North Carolina	15	15	19	15	15	22	20	21	33	35	23	17	33	36
South Carolina	9	10	13	11	12	19	15	23	23	30	21	16	25	32
Georgia	15	15	15	13	14	20	21	22	24	30	37	30	34	42
Florida	23	22	21	22	23	21	24	26	20	32	29	28	38	29
Alabama	16	15	18	11	15	22	27	25	23	25	19	25	29	23
Mississippi	20	21	13	12	13	30	25	24	21	28	15	40	29	51
Louisiana	18	19	17	15	16	23	22	20	20	25	26	25	41	46
Texas	23	22	21	17	18	20	27	27	28	31	36	32	32	33
Arkansas	24	24	16	17	20	21	32	33	27	32	30	25	27	55
Tennessee	18	19	20	14	15	25	24	27	24	30	30	42	51	47
West Virginia	28	28	26	21	22	25	30	28	28	30	31	35	49	47
Kentucky	23	23	26	21	23	40	32	28	34	36	34	33	45	40
Ohio	25	27	24	22	23	31	30	33	35	38	34	45	43	47
Michigan	29	29	27	26	29	40	40	40	33	37	47	50	51	48
Indiana	25	26	25	22	24	30	30	32	30	31	40	45	39	47
Illinois	27	27	27	25	27	32	31	35	40	37	34	37	40	50
Wisconsin	33	31	29	27	29	37	34	36	32	40	41	48	49	53
Minnesota	36	35	26	29	31	45	44	45	40	45	38	52	54	41
Iowa	28	31	28	30	31	35	21	35	39	44	9	47	61	50
Missouri	25	25	25	22	23	35	25	30	32	36	30	32	46	43
Kansas	28	26	25	28	29	34	31	35	39	35	38	40	45	49
Nebraska	35	34	25	27	33	33	38	38	43	38	51	42	41	50
South Dakota	43	41	32	32	35	50	} 48	48	38	46	-----	47	-----	50
North Dakota	50	49	38	35	38	55								
Montana	57	57	47	48	43	45	50	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	49	44	32	38	36	45	45	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	43	44	40	45	46	43	44	52	55	41	53	83	-----	130
New Mexico	24	28	24	30	32	30	30	31	43	25	33	45	-----	38
Arizona	40	30	28	44	37	50	50	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	28	28	29	25	26	37	43	42	39	44	39	45	-----	93
Nevada	55	49	47	58	55	42	30	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	38	36	30	24	20	45	50	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	37	34	31	35	37	53	43	50	55	-----	54	40	-----	75
Oregon	35	33	27	33	37	45	45	49	45	42	48	39	-----	60
California	33	35	39	42	39	55	35	40	40	44	51	50	78	50
Oklahoma	31	31	21	23	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indian Territory	26	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
The United States	25	25	22	20	21	28	28	29	30	33	30	35	46	46

TABLE 11.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per day, ordinary labor, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	34	33	30	25	25	32	32	33	31	27	25	41	43	31
New Hampshire	36	28	30	28	29	32	35	32	35	33	24	38	38	41
Vermont	30	30	31	14	21	29	27	26	27	30	27	40	48	44
Massachusetts	41	41	37	34	33	44	45	42	50	37	30	32	55	45
Rhode Island	38	39	38	36	37	44	43	40	31	28	50	44	55	50
Connecticut	40	38	35	34	35	41	37	33	32	32	62	34	50	46
New York	28	29	28	27	28	32	33	31	33	36	24	42	45	52
New Jersey	31	31	31	32	32	32	33	33	34	35	31	45	48	48
Pennsylvania	31	29	26	26	28	29	28	28	30	35	33	42	39	49
Delaware	26	26	19	18	21	20	22	25	22	30	25	34	35	37
Maryland	26	26	23	25	25	24	26	26	31	28	27	35	43	35
Virginia	20	20	17	19	19	22	23	22	22	22	19	27	25	25
North Carolina	14	14	13	11	12	18	16	16	20	22	17	21	25	22
South Carolina	9	8	12	6	8	17	18	22	15	20	12	16	20	24
Georgia	13	12	11	11	11	20	23	25	19	21	14	23	23	29
Florida	23	22	20	17	16	24	24	25	25	20	23	23	24	26
Alabama	14	14	12	10	11	20	19	19	21	21	19	22	25	23
Mississippi	17	17	9	10	12	24	19	20	20	20	23	27	20	45
Louisiana	18	19	14	16	18	22	21	20	18	20	23	26	61	38
Texas	22	22	18	17	18	26	24	24	22	23	26	30	32	33
Arkansas	21	21	14	14	17	27	28	28	25	26	26	30	34	46
Tennessee	17	15	13	13	13	18	18	21	19	22	19	35	37	32
West Virginia	25	26	23	20	20	27	22	23	23	23	25	30	35	39
Kentucky	18	18	15	16	17	23	21	22	25	27	24	31	33	35
Ohio	26	25	22	21	22	25	22	25	26	30	17	35	39	41
Michigan	29	29	24	25	26	32	31	30	36	34	34	45	49	48
Indiana	23	24	21	19	20	30	27	28	28	30	21	35	35	39
Illinois	26	25	21	22	23	26	27	28	27	29	28	36	37	41
Wisconsin	33	31	27	26	28	42	39	25	25	34	33	42	41	50
Minnesota	37	35	29	25	24	40	30	30	26	35	33	43	46	40
Iowa	29	28	24	29	29	27	28	30	34	35	32	37	39	43
Missouri	23	23	20	20	21	17	16	14	27	30	8	34	42	37
Kansas	29	29	23	23	25	32	32	32	33	32	33	40	44	46
Nebraska	34	30	22	25	27	30	34	37	38	30	39	43	35	48
South Dakota	43	38	26	30	31	39	36	25	23	39	42	54	----	50
North Dakota	47	45	38	33	33	40								
Montana	57	54	47	45	47	30	20	45	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wyoming	48	45	33	34	38	30	33	40	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	41	41	37	37	39	40	38	48	45	49	64	59	----	136
New Mexico	37	34	22	19	26	38	35	35	44	28	25	35	----	10
Arizona	36	38	35	25	35	35	38	35	----	----	----	----	----	----
Utah	26	29	28	22	22	32	33	32	38	47	34	40	----	64
Nevada	54	48	60	46	46	43	45	45	----	----	----	----	----	50
Idaho	47	43	38	38	40	42	18	35	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washington	45	39	34	33	43	32	33	30	53	----	----	----	----	----
Oregon	35	31	28	30	33	50	35	37	35	33	36	32	----	35
California	41	39	40	41	42	43	40	42	42	42	42	54	63	54
Oklahoma	25	24	12	25	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indian Territory	23	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
The United States	24	24	19	18	20	25	24	25	24	26	22	30	39	41

TABLE 12.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per month, for year or season, by years and by geographical divisions.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

Geographical divisions.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Eastern States	10.55	10.24	11.27	9.87	10.62	8 96	8.93	8.82	8.60	9.63	8.33	10.41	11.59	12.48
Middle States	7.98	7.82	8.07	8.04	8.31	8.05	8.01	7.70	7.95	8.50	7.87	10.01	10.82	10.82
Southern States	4.10	4.04	4.03	4.00	4.15	4.84	4.67	4.64	4.37	4.75	4.19	5.34	5.94	5.88
Western States	7.05	6.69	6.61	6.54	6.83	7.25	7.01	7.14	7.07	7.66	7.06	7.80	9.35	....
Mountain States	10.05	10.01	10.17	10.01	10.60	10.88	11.30	11.38	10.50	9.42	.....	.....	....	9.63
Pacific States	10.72	10.34	11.14	11.55	11.32	11.90	12.37	11.65	13.41	13.49	14.23	17.66	23.53	21.30
The United States	6.16	5.95	5.67	5.58	5.81	6.06	5.88	5.88	5.63	6.53	5.99	7.15	9.37	9.42

WAGES OF FARM LABOR BY RACE (COLOR): OVERSEERS OR FOREMEN, 1898, 1899.

Tables 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 following show the results of certain inquiries for 1898 and 1899 not developed in the preceding tables.

White labor predominates in the country at large, and is to be so understood where no discrimination of race is specified.

In comparing wages for white and wages for colored laborers it should be borne in mind that most Northern States have such small numbers of colored laborers on farms that they do not affect percentages, and wages are not usually enough changed in them on account of color to modify tabular statements. A slight exception as to numbers is found in Rhode Island, in New Jersey, in the extrême southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, in southern counties of Ohio and Indiana, and in certain counties of Kansas, where negroes were colonized some years ago. The ratio of colored labor in any one of these States is small. In New Mexico and in Arizona those reported colored are Mexicans and Indians. Those so reported from California include the Indians, Japanese, and Chinese on the fruit farms.

In general, the negro has lower wages than the white. This is not so much from comparison of an individual negro with an individual white as because of a condition affecting negroes as a body, which has established customs of privileges and allowances for negroes as to work and compensation that apply to whites in the States employing large numbers of negroes only in a very limited degree. The negro is furnished rations rather than boarded; the rations may not be all that he would require, but only stated amounts of staple articles, which he supplements, as he may, from his garden patch, his flock of chickens, the woods, or the waters.

A peculiar result is shown in certain cases where colored labor appears higher than white. It arises from a small number of returns giving good wages for white and colored against a comparatively large number of returns giving both high and low wages for whites. To illustrate, in a county employing both white and colored at the same wages there might be 20 of each at 75 cents a day. In another county employing 40, all white, wages might be 70 cents a day. This would give in the two counties 20 colored, at 75 cents, $15, and 20

white, at 75 cents, $15; 40 white, at 70 cents, $28—total, 60 white, $43. The average for 20 colored would be 75 cents and for 60 white but 71⅔ cents, although no distinction was made in the county where both were employed.

Overseers or foremen are rare in the farming economy of the country as a whole. The great ranches of the West have managers, overseers, or foremen; the summer residence farms of wealthy owners in Eastern States are under like charge; a sugar plantation of Louisiana often needs a general manager, a superintendent of the machinery of transportation by locomotives, cars, and movable tracks, and machinery of manufacture, overseers of planting and cultivating, forces with foremen and gang bosses in the various subdivisions of an immense manufacturing and agricultural industrial combination, using many grades of skilled and unskilled labor; great fruit and truck farms at sundry points require kindred supervision; in many States some farm enterprise will be on so large a scale that the owner will use some supervising officer to aid him in administration, but all these combined make an insignificant number compared with the great multitude of cultivators who are overseers for themselves and themselves the principal laborers.

Table 18, relating to overseers or foremen, is not given as having a high value in its figures taken for any State. The replies to the inquiry as to this class of employees included a wide variety ot conditions under the same definition, and it seems likely that owners were sometimes reported as overseers on the general principle that a man who did not hire an overseer or foreman was his own overseer, and it is quite probable that leaders of gangs in fruit gathering and cotton picking have been returned in some instances as overseers. Their compensation is frequently included in the sum paid for picking, and sometimes such persons supervise on behalf of the proprietors and at their expense. This represents a transient service of overseers, bringing additional elements of uncertainty into returns otherwise indefinite.

The overseer of a great Minnesota wheat farm, the manager of a Louisiana sugar plantation, the caretaker of the rural summer residence of a wealthy business man, the superintendent of a great Western stock ranch, and the most trusted employee permanently employed on any smaller farm enterprise, as before remarked, do not altogether form a distinct class of overseers. Overseers, other than owners working with their help, are exceptional. Their duties are so unlike that, grouped together, they do not represent ordinary agriculture.

The columns for hours of labor in table 18 have a very indefinite value. In the vicinity of towns there is a tendency to a ten-hour day for day labor, but the so-called chores of the farm are to be done, and, in districts still purely rural, little definite account of hours has been kept. Work lasts during daylight, except in the longest days of spring and summer, overlaps the darkness in the shortest days of winter, and is

subject to long interruption in the middle of the hot days of a Southern summer, without rigid account of the variations. The inquiry has probably a greater value in directing attention to the business details necessary to make farming successful than in any sort of accuracy in the replies as tabulated. Many correspondents stated that no account of the time had been kept, and a very common reply as to the length of the day was "from sun to sun, "that is, from sunrise to sunset, and in those cases there was, presumably, a noon interval not very rigid in its limitations.

TABLE 13.—*Wages of farm labor per month by the year, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898 and 1899.*

States and Territories.	Without board.				With board.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Maine	$24.33	$25.26	.....	.....	$15.79	$16.60	.....	.....
New Hampshire	26.04	26.69	.....	.....	16.69	17.17	.....	.....
Vermont	25.59	26.36	.....	.....	17.21	17.65	.....	.....
Massachusetts	28.94	29.64	.....	.....	16.21	16.92	.....	.....
Rhode Island	28.33	29.33	.....	.....	16.41	17.01	.....	.....
Connecticut	27.65	28.97	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	.....
New York	23.01	23.63	.....	.....	15.71	16.21	.....	.....
New Jersey	24.14	24.57	$22.30	$22.81	13.68	14.04	$12.85	$13.19
Pennsylvania	20.79	21.73	20.59	21.46	12.68	13.41	12.58	13.31
Delaware	18.40	18.80	16.71	17.07	11.72	11.98	10.76	10.89
Maryland	17.75	17.93	16.63	16.72	11.20	11.41	10.36	10.47
Virginia	14.41	14.82	13.18	13.53	9.88	10.21	9.10	9.40
North Carolina	12.15	12.44	11.10	11.34	8.12	8.33	7.48	7.69
South Carolina	10.47	10.55	9.48	9.54	7.48	7.60	6.73	6.80
Georgia	11.77	11.94	10.36	10.45	8.11	8.25	7.25	7.31
Florida	17.41	17.80	15.97	16.24	11.07	11.38	10.08	10.23
Alabama	12.30	13.68	10.91	11.19	8.41	8.76	7.42	7.65
Mississippi	13.05	13.41	11.98	12.38	8.89	9.27	8.18	8.53
Louisiana	15.35	15.76	13.45	13.63	10.53	10.83	9.13	9.35
Texas	18.08	18.29	14.87	15.05	12.87	13.02	10.24	10.35
Arkansas	14.26	14.76	13.32	13.79	9.73	10.13	8.97	9.39
Tennessee	13.44	13.95	12.83	13.21	9.46	9.90	9.06	9.42
West Virginia	18.46	19.20	16.45	16.79	12.15	12.77	11.11	11.65
Kentucky	15.61	16.27	15.05	15.47	11.20	11.70	10.71	11.06
Ohio	20.12	21.23	19.54	20.25	13.56	14.36	13.26	14.23
Michigan	21.30	22.96	.....	.....	14.65	15.92	.....	.....
Indiana	20.14	21.21	19.26	19.96	13.94	14.67	12.45	14.11
Illinois	22.88	23.73	.....	.....	16.31	17.01	.....	.....
Wisconsin	24.43	26.50	.....	.....	16.40	17.98	.....	.....
Minnesota	25.52	27.89	.....	.....	16.67	18.28	.....	.....
Iowa	24.73	26.33	.....	.....	17.44	18.38	.....	.....
Missouri	19.38	20.03	18.48	18.94	13.54	13.99	13.04	13.41
Kansas	23.27	24.51	21.03	22.45	15.97	16.77	14.47	15.23
Nebraska	25.34	26.84	.....	.....	17.09	18.14	.....	.....
South Dakota	26.79	29.08	.....	.....	17.64	18.96	.....	.....
North Dakota	28.94	31.00	.....	.....	18.33	19.77	.....	.....
Montana	39.85	41.27	.....	.....	29.11	30.55	.....	.....
Wyoming	37.97	40.18	.....	.....	26.02	27.78	.....	.....
Colorado	32.08	33.52	.....	.....	20.97	22.00	.....	.....
New Mexico[1]	27.55	27.16	17.54	17.31	18.65	18.94	15.47	15.11
Arizona[1]	36.32	36.42	36.00	36.33	26.57	26.50	24.56	26.67
Utah	31.59	32.95	.....	.....	22.84	24.02	.....	.....
Nevada	45.18	44.83	.....	.....	27.56	30.03	.....	.....
Idaho	35.95	38.04	.....	.....	24.88	26.53	.....	.....
Washington	32.43	35.52	.....	.....	21.65	23.62	.....	.....
Oregon	27.86	29.64	.....	.....	19.83	21.09	.....	.....
California[2]	34.26	36.05	29.00	30.61	22.92	24.52	20.39	21.16
Oklahoma	22.03	23.23	19.00	20.81	14.72	15.34	11.97	12.92
Indian Territory	18.66	18.85	17.67	17.67	12.51	12.77	12.27	12.36

[1] The so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.
[2] The so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 14.—*Wages of farm labor per month by the season, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898 and 1899.*

States and Territories.	Months employed.	Without board.				With board.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Maine	6.0	$26.97	$27.90			$18.62	$19.39		
New Hampshire	7.0	28.78	29.75			19.30	19.80		
Vermont	7.0	27.77	28.62			19.40	19.84		
Massachusetts	7.0	32.13	32.86			19.06	19.73		
Rhode Island	7.6	31.09	31.78			19.46	19.69		
Connecticut	7.0	30.39	31.59			18.27	19.04		
New York	8.0	25.50	26.13			18.28	18.84		
New Jersey	8.0	26.06	26.68	$24.65	$25.02	16.21	16.64	$15.39	$15.92
Pennsylvania	8.0	22.60	23.74	21.50	22.27	14.46	15.26	13.98	14.66
Delaware	9.0	19.92	20.31	18.39	18.52	12.62	12.99	11.97	12.30
Maryland	8.4	19.03	19.21	17.59	17.83	12.53	12.71	11.33	11.52
Virginia	7.0	15.74	16.24	14.42	14.81	11.13	11.56	10.23	10.63
North Carolina	6.5	12.96	13.30	11.94	12.23	9.08	9.38	8.39	8.66
South Carolina	7.0	11.03	11.15	9.94	10.07	8.16	8.25	7.42	7.51
Georgia	6.0	12.51	12.65	11.03	11.08	8.91	9.01	8.00	8.01
Florida	6.0	18.44	18.75	16.52	16.87	12.15	12.44	11.02	11.28
Alabama	6.0	13.09	13.48	11.68	11.88	9.30	9.64	8.20	8.47
Mississippi	6.0	14.03	14.38	12.84	13.18	9.95	10.30	9.11	9.45
Louisiana	6.0	16.18	16.66	14.51	14.82	11.55	11.95	9.90	10.18
Texas	6.0	19.16	19.29	15.12	15.51	14.04	14.13	11.14	11.27
Arkansas	6.0	15.53	15.94	14.51	14.93	10.97	11.39	10.12	10.47
Tennessee	6.0	14.36	14.93	13.75	14.20	10.61	11.08	10.16	10.55
West Virginia	7.0	20.00	20.94	17.40	17.80	13.85	14.57	12.42	12.78
Kentucky	7.0	16.92	17.52	16.25	16.61	12.60	13.12	12.24	12.62
Ohio	8.0	21.89	23.13	20.64	21.58	15.37	16.20	14.56	15.47
Michigan	7.0	23.33	25.27			16.52	17.98		
Indiana	7.0	21.45	22.61	20.28	21.02	15.45	16.25	15.15	15.88
Illinois	7.0	24.04	24.96			17.80	18.51		
Wisconsin	7.0	26.51	28.87			18.59	20.42		
Minnesota	7.0	28.32	31.04			19.65	21.69		
Iowa	8.0	26.02	27.85			18.93	20.25		
Missouri	6.0	20.27	21.02	19.69	20.18	14.73	15.22	14.56	14.98
Kansas	7.0	24.71	26.02	21.81	23.34	17.31	18.18	15.21	16.09
Nebraska	8.0	26.27	27.97			18.51	19.60		
South Dakota	8.0	29.64	32.08			20.16	21.86		
North Dakota	7.0	32.51	34.67			21.88	23.86		
Montana	7.0	42.50	44.29			31.99	33.70		
Wyoming	6.0	42.04	44.96			29.33	31.50		
Colorado	7.0	33.64	35.21			23.26	24.46		
New Mexico [1]	6.2	28.21	27.88	20.30	20.00	19.85	20.06	15.50	15.82
Arizona [1]	5.9	38.91	40.45	35.00	38.75	28.00	29.53	24.75	31.50
Utah	6.0	34.35	35.91			25.98	27.41		
Nevada	6.0	45.17	45.36			32.62	33.50		
Idaho	6.0	39.01	40.74			28.33	29.73		
Washington	7.0	34.93	38.02			24.29	26.49		
Oregon	6.3	30.78	32.82			23.12	24.69		
California [2]	8.0	36.89	38.65	29.85	32.00	25.57	27.27	22.21	24.18
Oklahoma	6.0	23.48	25.00	20.36	22.82	16.34	17.17	14.19	15.14
Indian Territory	6.0	20.41	20.76	19.00	19.00	13.69	13.98	12.19	12.19

[1] The so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.
[2] The so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE NO. 15.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898 and 1899.*

States and Territories.	Working days employed.	Without board.				With board.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Maine	36	$1.69	$1.75			$1.35	$1.42		
New Hampshire	41	1.79	1.81			1.39	1.42		
Vermont	38	1.68	1.74			1.36	1.41		
Massachusetts	45	1.77	1.82			1.39	1.41		
Rhode Island	34	1.74	1.78			1.37	1.42		
Connecticut	46	1.75	1.81			1.38	1.45		
New York	35	1.60	1.65			1.31	1.35		
New Jersey	26	1.77	1.80	$1.75	$1.75	1.45	1.48	$1.44	$1.45
Pennsylvania	29	1.44	1.51	1.50	1.56	1.14	1.20	1.21	1.26
Delaware	29	1.29	1.33	1.25	1.28	1.06	1.11	1.02	1.06
Maryland	26	1.31	1.32	1.22	1.23	1.06	1.08	1.00	1.00
Virginia	27	1.15	1.18	1.10	1.12	.93	.95	.90	.93
North Carolina	34	.96	.97	.89	.90	.80	.81	.75	.76
South Carolina	62	.84	.85	.76	.76	.72	.73	.67	.68
Georgia	45	.93	.94	.84	.84	.77	.77	.70	.70
Florida	63	.98	1.00	.93	.93	.75	.76	.72	.70
Alabama	51	.93	.97	.81	.83	.76	.80	.67	.69
Mississippi	71	.90	.92	.82	.84	.69	.72	.62	.65
Louisiana	71	1.06	1.07	.94	.95	.84	.86	.77	.78
Texas	52	1.18	1.20	1.01	1.03	.95	.97	.80	.81
Arkansas	43	1.15	1.17	1.07	1.09	.91	.93	.84	.87
Tennessee	23	1.10	1.14	1.06	1.07	.91	.95	.89	.92
West Virginia	29	1.22	1.27	1.19	1.22	.94	.99	.94	.98
Kentucky	25	1.26	1.30	1.28	1.30	1.03	1.07	1.05	1.08
Ohio	29	1.41	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.14	1.23	1.13	1.21
Michigan	27	1.51	1.64			1.22	1.35		
Indiana	27	1.40	1.48	1.40	1.45	1.14	1.23	1.17	1.23
Illinois	30	1.53	1.62			1.26	1.35		
Wisconsin	30	1.53	1.73			1.22	1.40		
Minnesota	32	1.90	2.20			1.55	1.84		
Iowa	31	1.59	1.75			1.28	1.47		
Missouri	29	1.29	1.33	1.30	1.33	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.11
Kansas	34	1.59	1.67	1.38	1.46	1.33	1.39	1.24	1.29
Nebraska	36	1.61	1.73			1.27	1.38		
South Dakota	36	2.02	2.30			1.61	1.87		
North Dakota	40	2.17	2.49			1.68	1.99		
Montana	50	2.17	2.29			1.60	1.72		
Wyoming	48	1.83	2.02			1.39	1.53		
Colorado	49	1.68	1.77			1.24	1.34		
New Mexico [1]	60	1.38	1.38	1.07	1.02	1.07	1.10	.87	.90
Arizona [1]	51	1.91	2.02	1.71	1.71	1.61	1.59	1.42	1.42
Utah	55	1.57	1.64			1.29	1.36		
Nevada	61	2.02	2.17			1.53	1.62		
Idaho	53	1.86	2.00			1.50	1.62		
Washington	43	1.93	2.13			1.59	1.76		
Oregon	47	1.67	1.82			1.34	1.47		
California [2]	64	1.87	1.97	1.68	1.80	1.52	1.65	1.29	1.42
Oklahoma	43	1.47	1.53	1.49	1.54	1.16	1.22	1.23	1.29
Indian Territory	44	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.33	.98	1.02	.98	1.02

[1] The so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.
[2] The so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 16.—*Wages of farm labor per day, ordinary labor, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898 and 1899.*

States and Territories.	Working days employed.	Without board.				With board.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Maine	88	$1.31	$1.37	.....	.....	$0.98	$1.03	.....	.....
New Hampshire	117	1.37	1.41	.....	.....	1.02	1.05	.....	.....
Vermont	105	1.27	1.30	.....	.....	.97	1.00	.....	.....
Massachusetts	125	1.46	1.49	.....	.....	1.05	1.08	.....	.....
Rhode Island	133	1.38	1.38	.....	.....	.99	1.00	.....	.....
Connecticut	155	1.40	1.46	.....	.....	1.02	1.06	.....	.....
New York	115	1.23	1.26	.....	.....	.94	.98	.....	.....
New Jersey	150	1.24	1.26	$1.24	$1.24	.93	.95	$0.93	$0.94
Pennsylvania	114	1.09	1.15	1.08	1.13	.80	.84	.80	.81
Delaware	154	.94	.97	.90	.91	.68	.70	.65	.66
Maryland	125	.92	.93	.86	.86	.66	.67	.60	.60
Virginia	129	.71	.73	.67	.69	.51	.53	.48	.50
North Carolina	118	.60	.62	.56	.57	.45	.47	.43	.44
South Carolina	133	.54	.55	.49	.50	.44	.45	.41	.41
Georgia	112	.62	.63	.56	.56	.48	.49	.44	.44
Florida	121	.86	.87	.77	.79	.63	.64	.56	.57
Alabama	111	.64	.67	.57	.58	.48	.51	.44	.46
Mississippi	114	.71	.74	.66	.68	.54	.56	.49	.52
Louisiana	135	.84	.86	.73	.74	.63	.65	.56	.57
Texas	95	.92	.93	.78	.79	.70	.71	.58	.59
Arkansas	100	.77	.79	.74	.76	.55	.58	.54	.56
Tennessee	110	.68	.72	.65	.68	.52	.55	.51	.52
West Virginia	139	.87	.91	.80	.82	.60	.65	.58	.60
Kentucky	128	.76	.79	.75	.77	.58	.60	.57	.60
Ohio	114	1.09	1.16	1.01	1.07	.84	.90	.77	.83
Michigan	106	1.15	1.26	.....	.....	.86	.97	.....	.....
Indiana	117	1.01	1.07	.93	.98	.77	.84	.72	.77
Illinois	101	1.16	1.23	.....	.....	.91	.97	.....	.....
Wisconsin	99	1.24	1.39	.....	.....	.93	1.06	.....	.....
Minnesota	89	1.36	1.55	.....	.....	1.01	1.18	.....	.....
Iowa	96	1.27	1.40	.....	.....	.99	1.11	.....	.....
Missouri	112	.90	.94	.90	.92	.67	.71	.68	.70
Kansas	93	1.20	1.27	1.10	1.17	.91	.98	.91	1.00
Nebraska	94	1.31	1.40	.....	.....	1.01	1.06	.....	.....
South Dakota	85	1.49	1.69	.....	.....	1.11	1.26	.....	.....
North Dakota	73	1.49	1.65	.....	.....	1.04	1.18	.....	.....
Montana	112	1.86	1.98	.....	.....	1.32	1.41	.....	.....
Wyoming	106	1.64	1.81	.....	.....	1.19	1.33	.....	.....
Colorado	106	1.46	1.53	.....	.....	1.05	1.12	.....	.....
New Mexico [1]	128	1.19	1.19	.86	.92	.80	.81	.63	.59
Arizona [1]	122	1.54	1.62	1.34	1.39	1.14	1.23	1.03	1.12
Utah	129	1.39	1.48	.....	.....	1.10	1.22	.....	.....
Nevada	126	1.67	1.81	.....	.....	1.19	1.27	.....	.....
Idaho	114	1.57	1.68	.....	.....	1.14	1.21	.....	.....
Washington	123	1.46	1.62	.....	.....	1.07	1.17	.....	.....
Oregon	126	1.24	1.35	.....	.....	.93	1.00	.....	.....
California [2]	150	1.44	1.53	1.19	1.30	1.04	1.11	.90	.93
Oklahoma	104	1.06	1.13	.96	1.02	.81	.87	.78	.85
Indian Territory	105	.90	.92	.95	.98	.67	.69	.71	.72

[1] The so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.
[2] The so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 17.—*Cost of board or rations, race (color) of laborers, 1899, by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Cost of board or rations.				Race (color) of laborers.	
	Board.		Rations.			
	Per month.	Per day.	Per month.	Per day.	White.	Colored.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Maine	$9.30	$0.38				
New Hampshire	10.35	.43				
Vermont	9.56	.34				
Massachusetts	11.76	.44				
Rhode Island	12.11	.45			91	9
Connecticut	12.65	.46				
New York	9.00	.34				
New Jersey	10.35	.36			81	19
Pennsylvania	9.55	.36			96	4
Delaware	8.12	.28			43	57
Maryland	7.59	.28	$3.90	$0.17	50	50
Virginia	5.70	.22	3.37	.14	48	52
North Carolina	5.64	.20	3.07	.13	56	44
South Carolina	4.98	.18	2.65	.12	24	76
Georgia	5.01	.20	2.92	.13	40	60
Florida	5.85	.25	4.17	.20	49	51
Alabama	4.74	.20	2.62	.12	50	50
Mississippi	5.07	.21	3.14	.15	35	65
Louisiana	7.07	.27	3.96	.16	33	67
Texas	6.41	.23	4.65	.18	77	23
Arkansas	5.80	.24			74	26
Tennessee	5.65	.21	4.45	.16	69	31
West Virginia	7.74	.30	4.21	.17	92	8
Kentucky	6.52	.26	6.12	.23	70	30
Ohio	8.91	.34			97	3
Michigan	9.01	.34				
Indiana	8.65	.33			97	3
Illinois	8.91	.32				
Wisconsin	9.24	.37				
Minnesota	9.74	.39				
Iowa	9.38	.38				
Missouri	7.53	.28			91	9
Kansas	8.93	.35			99	1
Nebraska	9.33	.37				
South Dakota	9.87	.41				
North Dakota	10.56	.39				
Montana	12.72	.48				
Wyoming	12.30	.45				
Colorado	11.79	.44	9.03	.32		
New Mexico[1]	11.54	.41			74	26
Arizona[1]	12.69	.46			80	20
Utah	10.43	.40				
Nevada	14.96	.52				
Idaho	12.28	.47	5.50	.22		
Washington	11.76	.44				
Oregon	10.08	.39				
California[2]	11.94	.44			92	8
Oklahoma	9.49	.34	5.58	.22	94	6
Indian Territory	6.64	.28	3.75	.15	95	5

[1] The so called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.
[2] The so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 18.—*Overseers or foremen and hours of farm labor, 1899, by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Overseers or foremen.									Hours of farm labor.		
	Number to 100 farms.	Wages per month.								In winter.	Spring and summer.	Busiest season.
		Without board.				With board.						
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.				
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.			
Maine	1.5	$35.38	$36.89	.....	.....	$26.41	$27.77	.....	.....	9	11	12
New Hampshire	2	39.08	40.25	.....	.....	29.68	31.26	.....	.....	9	11	11
Vermont	1	37.00	37.19	.....	.....	28.81	29.03	.....	.....	9	11	12
Massachusetts	3	45.30	46.33	.....	.....	31.98	33.10	.....	.....	9	11	11
Rhode Island	4	46.83	47.46	.....	.....	32.96	34.04	.....	.....	9	10	11
Connecticut	2	44.48	46.21	.....	.....	32.01	33.15	.....	.....	9	10	11
New York	1.6	37.05	37.82	.....	.....	28.03	28.85	.....	.....	9	11	12
New Jersey	4	37.18	39.10	.....	.....	26.94	27.50	.....	.....	9	11	12
Pennsylvania	1.8	34.30	36.39	.....	.....	24.56	25.97	.....	.....	9	11	12
Delaware	5	25.79	26.90	.....	.....	17.97	18.77	.....	.....	8	11	13
Maryland	8	25.97	26.73	$21.09	$21.17	18.37	18.91	$15.36	$15.46	9	11	13
Virginia	6	23.33	23.95	18.21	18.58	17.40	17.95	13.34	13.82	8	11	12
North Carolina	5	23.87	24.04	19.57	20.26	18.35	18.76	15.16	15.60	8	11	12
South Carolina	7	21.94	22.08	15.87	16.09	17.04	16.91	12.33	12.43	8	10	12
Georgia	5	22.53	22.67	17.09	17.22	17.66	17.77	13.36	13.57	9	11	12
Florida	7	33.07	34.51	28.96	30.81	25.03	25.35	22.22	23.40	9	10	11
Alabama	6	24.21	25.52	18.50	19.30	19.16	19.97	14.45	14.97	8	10	12
Mississippi	9	32.44	33.47	22.67	23.82	25.12	26.31	17.71	18.55	8	10	12
Louisiana	23	47.38	48.98	33.27	33.09	35.34	36.75	27.34	28.86	9	11	12
Texas	2	36.96	37.75	28.47	29.13	30.05	30.73	22.44	22.70	9	11	12
Arkansas	3	32.50	33.13	25.41	26.19	25.55	26.43	20.76	20.84	8	10	12
Tennessee	4	25.97	26.98	21.11	21.60	20.35	21.23	16.79	17.44	8	11	12
West Virginia	3	30.17	32.08	.....	.....	23.14	24.52	.....	.....	8	11	12
Kentucky	3	28.17	29.38	23.93	24.55	22.28	23.29	18.85	19.69	8	11	12
Ohio	1	32.95	35.40	.....	.....	26.28	27.99	.....	.....	8	11	12
Michigan	1.6	34.03	36.72	.....	.....	27.20	29.91	.....	.....	9	11	12
Indiana	1.4	32.96	35.35	.....	.....	25.84	27.74	.....	.....	8	11	12
Illinois	.9	34.90	36.25	.....	.....	27.38	28.61	.....	.....	9	11	13
Wisconsin	1.7	38.94	42.94	.....	.....	30.19	33.66	.....	.....	9	11	13
Minnesota	1.9	44.26	48.86	.....	.....	34.42	38.41	.....	.....	9	11	13
Iowa	.5	36.73	39.60	.....	.....	29.90	32.12	.....	.....	9	11	12
Missouri	1	32.44	33.93	31.14	31.57	25.52	26.62	24.15	24.46	9	11	13
Kansas	1.7	37.78	40.05	.....	.....	29.67	31.42	.....	.....	9	11	13
Nebraska	2	38.77	41.35	.....	.....	30.59	32.49	.....	.....	9	11	12
South Dakota	1.1	42.84	46.67	.....	.....	34.16	37.60	.....	.....	8	11	13
North Dakota	3	48.21	52.68	.....	.....	37.73	41.68	.....	.....	8	11	13
Montana	5	65.00	67.07	.....	.....	48.44	51.07	.....	.....	8	10	11
Wyoming	7	62.10	65.80	.....	.....	49.64	53.02	.....	.....	8	10	11
Colorado	4	51.02	53.85	.....	.....	39.37	41.01	.....	.....	8	11	11
New Mexico	5	46.56	47.14	.....	.....	36.09	36.77	.....	.....	9	10	12
Arizona	3	56.56	63.75	.....	.....	45.19	54.75	.....	.....	9	11	12
Utah	1	55.99	56.92	.....	.....	45.05	46.94	.....	.....	8	10	12
Nevada	12	72.00	67.06	.....	.....	50.86	53.05	.....	.....	9	10	12
Idaho	.6	53.04	56.30	.....	.....	45.16	47.21	.....	.....	8	10	12
Washington	.2	52.43	54.78	.....	.....	41.54	44.86	.....	.....	8	10	12
Oregon	4	46.99	51.34	.....	.....	39.66	42.81	.....	.....	8	10	12
California	5	55.74	58.23	.....	.....	44.14	46.43	.....	.....	9	11	12
Oklahoma	3	41.98	43.68	.....	.....	33.05	35.29	.....	.....	9	11	13
Indian Territory	1	30.86	31.79	.....	.....	22.94	24.56	.....	.....	8	10	12

CAUSES PRODUCING DIFFERENT RATES OF WAGES.

Some regional and industrial conditions affecting farm labor have great permanence. Southern New England, with a dense population, is steadily and preeminently devoted to manufactures; northern New England still has an important lumber interest, and even upon old

farms, getting out some forest product continues to give diversity to the labor of the owners. In Pennsylvania coal mining continually holds a prominent place The corn belt, with its herds of cattle and droves of hogs, occupies still a great part of the Middle West, and cotton raising has been a dominant feature in certain Southern States for a century. No one of these, or of other individual conditions governing large areas, seems now to have the controlling influence within its area which it once held. Even in southern New England, intensive farming has its reward for the cultivator of the soil as market gardener or florist, while in northern New England wild lands are yet available, and likely to attract increasing attention for their native product of timber and their possible orchard products. The farming districts of pioneer conditions are more and more modified by increasing manufacturing as the population becomes more dense. Fruit raising and market gardening are developed in spots favored by soil and climate for special products, modifying the exclusiveness of production that once prevailed, as in the cotton States, and modern transportation renders it possible to market products too perishable for the earlier modes of carriage.

Monthly wages for the year sometimes tend to range higher than monthly wages for the season. A more reliable and more judicious class of help is found to be available for permanent than for transient employment.

In parts of the South white labor is not as well esteemed as colored labor; the former does not fit as well into the social economy of the region as the latter. In other districts white labor seems to take a more advanced position, corresponding somewhat to skilled labor.

In the Southern States, the colored population has been the main dependence for agricultural labor. Since the emancipation that came of the civil war, the white laborer has been a larger factor in the industrial economy, but there are extended areas, especially on the lowlands, where colored help is still almost the exclusive dependence. Colored labor when found at the North loses certain characteristics that must be recognized in studying wage conditions at the South. In the North the colored agricultural laborers are too few in number to make any impression as a distinct class, and there are but few counties where they are found on farms. In such instances, usually near the border of the former slave States, the negro generally is presumed to have adapted himself to local customs, so that little distinction is made between negro and white labor. When any difference is maintained, it is generally true that wages paid whites are slightly larger than those paid negroes.

In the earlier social economy the negro was housed, fed, and clothed in return for his labor; he was supplied with seed and animals and implements for cropping. His work was hard and exacting in the months of planting, cultivating, and harvesting, and relatively

leisurely in the considerable intervals. The change from slavery to freedom has not yet developed a condition of direct dependence on the wages earned, received, and used according to the personal judgment of the laborer, as has been usual in the earlier free States. To a great extent, the negro of the South still has land, animals, seed, food, shelter, part or all, furnished by the landed proprietor or by a trader. All this affects the rate of nominal wages. It is not prominently a question of color, but it is essentially a question of social economy in which color becomes involved, because so many of the laborers with such customs of life are colored.

Where a farm hand at the North, almost universally a white man, would be boarded, the farm hand at the South, still generally a negro, on the lowlands, will have a cabin, fuel, and rations of uncooked food, often simply a stipulated number of pounds of staple food, as meat and meal, weekly. He may have his garden patch and his flock of poultry besides, while the woodlands and the streams have not lost their usefulness for his table as much as in the more densely settled North.

The perplexities attending hiring laborers have given an increased tendency to leasing, not only at the South but also over large areas at the North. Tenants take such tracts as they can manage with the help of their own families and pay sometimes a cash rent per acre, but more frequently a fraction of the crop, greater or less according to the assistance received from the owner in the way of seed, team, implements, and supplies.

Ordinary farm life is made up of many details, varying continually with soil, climate, growth of timber, slope of the ground, habits of living, and many other contingencies. A manufacturer can compare the cost of making a plow, producing a ton of steel, or of making a yard of cloth, and like cost to another manufacturer with a degree of accuracy rarely to be reached in computing the cost of production upon the farm. Particular crops, as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, or fruit, can be produced, under some circumstances, so that a closely accurate account can be kept of outlay and returns. In general, however, daily life upon the farm is so diversified that the separation of charges and credits with the farm products is complicated.

Upon the great ranches wholly devoted to horses, cattle, or sheep, accounts of outlay and returns can clearly show the cost of the product. So far as grain can be raised upon farms exclusively devoted to the purpose, the cost of raising the grain is readily determined. Upon a farm wholly devoted to the dairy the cost of a gallon of milk can be determined. In the United States very few have any idea, for example, of the cost of poultry and eggs. Establishments for raising poultry are extremely rare. While fowls are almost universally kept upon the farms, they receive little distinct attention. They pick up a living as best they may from the fields or from the scattered grain about barns and feeding lots. The return from fowls,

almost unheeded, on the individual farm, forms an important cash item upon some farms, and the aggregate commercial value of eggs sold in the country is large. In the usual custom of farming, the returns from poultry, though so lightly counted, are almost wholly net gain, since the expense is so fully included in the charges for larger animals.

The farmer rarely gets that part of his living supplied by his farm into his account of outlay and receipt. All that he uses upon his table from his own farm saves the purchase of an equivalent amount of food which a nonproducing man must buy. If he cuts or digs fuel from his farm, the saving as compared with buying fuel is properly to be accounted to the credit of his farm.

To the employed the same nominal wage has a widely variable value according to accompanying incidents. In one locality or on one farm the wage-earner may board and house himself. On another farm those regularly employed will have such added considerations as house rent, fuel, a garden spot, pasture for a cow, or a daily allowance of milk.

In many instances the tenant living on a farm is there for service on that farm, and his rent and related privileges are in the nature of an allowance of compensation instead of board and lodging. In other cases such a tenant is not fully occupied on the farm where he resides, and there is a tendency to consider him chargeable with rent, which he can pay in work, retaining control of his own time. Especially in the former slave States it is not easy to separate the cases of free rent, presumably part of compensation for labor, from cases where rent is distinctly a charge. Many proprietors, for the convenience of having help on their land when needed and through inherited custom, have either made no distinct charge of rent or have allowed it as an indefinite element of the maintenance of laborers, especially those who work on the land in crop time.

The allowance of rent and of fuel to permanent help is more common in the wooded portions of the country, where humble dwellings can be cheaply built and where the cost of fuel lies largely in the labor of collecting it.

Between the extreme North and the extreme South the items of shelter and fuel differ greatly, whether considered by the employed as parts of his compensation or by the employer as parts of his expense.

The extent to which transient help is boarded is variable. There are great tracts of country in which wages without board are hardly known. In densely populated districts, where there are likely to be some laborers with homes within convenient distance of employers, instances occur more frequently of hiring without board. A custom also grows up of giving his dinner without charge to a day laborer nominally boarding himself, in order to save a waste of time that might occur if he went to a distance at noon.

In summing up results at the close of a season or of a year, the cost

to the employer will be not only the nominal wages paid, but it will include all expense of such indirect compensation as house rent, fuel, pasture, garden spot, or supplies.

In a corresponding way, the employed, in summing up his receipts for labor, has occasion to include all those privileges granted which save him from expense.

The student of social economy has need to consider all the incidental outlays or receipts of employer and employed in comparing conditions in one locality with those in another. They are not readily obtainable in a form reducible to mathematical tables.

The monthly wage upon a bare prairie of the Northwest may be nominally higher than like wage in a Southeastern wooded district, and yet the Southeastern wage-earner may have requirements for clothing, shelter, fuel, and other essentials of life so much below those of the Northwestern worker that he has better opportunity to save something out of his wages.

Local custom in the matter of holidays complicates the study. Even in slavery times the week between Christmas and New Year was customarily allowed to the negroes as holiday, and Saturday afternoon is regarded as a holiday in considerable parts of the country. It makes a difference in the balance of results for both employer and employed whether wages are paid for five days or for five days and a half or for six days' labor in a week. In cases where work is not in progress for the full time and in some kinds of labor, as dairying and stock raising, holidays, even the weekly Sunday, can not wholly displace work.

Farm labor is variably affected by the vicinity of lumbering camps, mines, factories, and railroad construction. The strong and vigorous are drawn away by the excitement, by wages higher than the farmer feels able to pay, and by the great fellowship of numbers. A younger and a feebler class of persons is liable to be left upon farms in the immediate vicinity of the other enterprises named, persons whose services would not command the full wages paid in selected employments.

The use of machinery has modified farm labor greatly in recent years. In some localities the overwhelming strain of harvest, with its extraordinary wages, has been so far modified that for the work that remains for man advanced rates are no longer paid.

The question of chores, a general name for feeding stock, cleaning the stables, and milking the cows, upon common farms, is a source of continual perplexity in the computation of hours of labor or of fitness of compensation. Those permanently employed generally assist about the chores, while those employed by the day more generally claim the limitation of hours established in adjacent factories or mines and leave the farmer to get through his chores without them.

The small farmers over the United States largely practice an exchange of labor with their neighbors for special needs, endeavoring

to avoid hiring help and to do their usual work by aid of their own families. Fruit orchards and truck gardens have a large amount of piecework, fruits and vegetables being often gathered by measure. To an extent this is done with great farm crops. Cotton is generally gathered by the pound and corn is often gathered by the bushel and hay put up by the ton. In some instances corn is raised and cribbed for a stated price per bushel. Plowing is sometimes done by the acre.

Local conditions vary as one passes from State to State, and sometimes great differences of circumstance occur within a single county. A farmer in a mining or a manufacturing district becomes a producer with the consumer close at hand, and the cost of extended transportation is eliminated to the theoretical advantage of both producer and consumer. A farmer, with equally fertile land, far removed from mines, factories, lumber camps, or other centers of consumption, has to recognize larger costs of transportation to put his most durable products in the hands of consumers. The more fragile and perishable products can not reach a distant consumer economically, and they go to waste without increasing his resources for expenditure in wages.

A number of factors enter into the variation of rates of wages, some of which can hardly be more than suggested here. In a discussion of this sort many facts will be found to have a reciprocal influence. The rise of the price of land, for example, has a cause behind it. In itself it enables a landowner with land to sell to pay larger wages or other expenses. The same rise in market value is felt as a hindrance by the buyer. The increase of taxes through increased valuation partly offsets the increased ability to pay wages. Local taxation has much to do with the welfare of residents, not simply in reference to the amount of the moneys collected, but even more in reference to judicious expenditure, with due regard to the economic needs and ability of the people interested.

SUMMARY OF INFLUENCES AFFECTING FARM WAGES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following may serve as a suggestive summary of influences that affect farm wages: (1) Intrinsic fertility of the soil; (2) products of the locality; (3) market value of land; (4) latitude; (5) elevation; (6) percentage of woodland; (7) rainfall; (8) water supply in springs, streams, and wells; (9) relations to market—(*a*) time of transportation, (*b*) cost of transportation; (10) rates of taxation; (11) economy of public administration; (12) the type of social life, influencing dress, housing for man, beast, and crops, organizations for roads, education, religion, or other associated effort.

The paragraphs immediately following indicate some of the influences that affect wages in each State.

In Maine, hay, dairy products, potatoes, sweet corn for canneries,

and hardy fruits are prominent agricultural products for shipment. Lumbering and cutting ice for shipment serve to give employment in winter when purely agricultural work is limited.

Grazing is important in New Hampshire, and yet more in Vermont, where dairies and stock raising have great importance.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut market gardening is stimulated by the density of population. Grazing and dairying are prominent in the less densely populated areas, with a product inadequate to the demand. In the Connecticut Valley tobacco is an important crop. In one county of Rhode Island a relatively large number of colored men from Virginia are employed by the season.

The State of New York covers conditions quite unlike. Grazing is naturally prominent, and the great population of the cities makes large daily demand for all dairy products. In the mountain districts lumbering is still prominent. Market gardening has been greatly developed in suitable spots convenient to the principal cities. The State is famous for hardy fruits, especially apples and grapes, south of Lake Ontario. Tenant farming is somewhat common. The tenant often has a house, firewood, garden, and cow pasture, but seldom rations. Permanent help, other than tenant, sometimes has similar allowances.

The dense population and the adjacent great cities absorb almost daily the available dairy, fruit, and truck products from the agricultural lands of New Jersey, largely determining the character of the farming.

Pennsylvania is famous for its agriculture, even though the forests, mines, and manufactures divide attention with it. The mountains afford diversity of situation. They are rarely too lofty or too precipitous for some agricultural value. Hay, tobacco from certain counties, dairy products, and market gardening are prominent. Hardy fruits are abundant. There are considerable bodies of people that perpetuate foreign habits of speech and of social economy. Tenant farming is somewhat common, with houses and garden spots for permanent help. In a few southeastern counties colored labor can be found on farms, but not enough to count for much in a general summary for the State.

In Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia is a colored population once, emphatically in tidewater portions, the main dependence for labor. Fisheries are prominent, affording food and occupation. The oyster supply of the country is principally in the bays and inlets of these States. Coal mines and lumbering in Maryland and Virginia, iron mines in Virginia, modify agricultural development. The mountain counties have a scanty colored population, and grazing interests are more prominent than on the lowlands. Cereals are advantageously produced on the mountain-valley farms, while tobacco is largely grown on the coast plain. In a few counties of southeastern Virginia cotton

and peanuts are grown, and a vast trucking interest has been developed along the inlets adjacent to Norfolk, marketing its products in the Northern coast cities. The revolution of social life, resulting from the civil war and the emancipation of the slaves, was marked in all these States, but especially in Virginia. Even after the lapse of a generation the conditions have not assumed such stability as to be readily shaped into statistical tables. The negro no longer works in organized bodies on large crops, and he lingers about the lands his fathers tilled, expecting still the care of an employer for shelter and staple food. The extent to which rations are furnished tenants is very marked when compared with the arrangements for tenants in New York and in Pennsylvania. The employer finds it hard to secure faithful service on the farm, especially since mining, lumbering, and factories and railroads, with their cash wages and superior facilities for efficient labor, have drawn off the most valuable part of the men, and cities have taken so many women. There is a confusion of methods, often making general remarks contradictory when based on neighborhood experience in different parts of the same county. The inconsistencies are those of a transition condition, and one must not set undue value upon tables of returns made in circumstances which prevent any claims of accuracy by the men who make them.

The general farming of the District of Columbia, now almost identical in law and in fact with the city of Washington, has almost disappeared, and the wages are not here reported.

In Virginia, and the remark will apply largely to all the States south and west to Texas, a clean-cut hiring by the year at a definite monthly wage is comparatively rare. On the landed estates are cabins where the work people live; they pick up their fuel with or without a definite permission, they cultivate patches for themselves in like way, and they work the land in time of need, drawing supplies from the proprietor, who often finds it easiest to let them take direction of their own time and give him part of the crop. Hiring by the month is limited by the same conditions, but is more general. There is a growing tendency to make a definite charge of rent to rural families. This applies in a variable degree throughout the South. Hiring by the day is exceedingly rare in some localities and somewhat general in others. There is an increasing tendency to hire by the piece. The great truck farming interest developed along the inlets near Norfolk, Va., and in certain other States, employs multitudes hoeing by the acre, picking berries by the quart, and digging potatoes by the barrel. In the rougher mountain counties of Virginia hiring is sometimes hardly reducible to a cash basis, so completely do families take care of their limited agriculture, alone or by exchange among neighbors. Few overseers or foremen are employed, the farmer as the principal laborer generally managing his own farm.

In the Carolinas, the staple of the coast plain is cotton. Tobacco

becomes important in the Piedmont or foothill region. Grapes and strawberries are receiving increasing attention for Northern markets. In some of the mountain counties the people have less connection with general markets, and do comparatively little hiring, consuming what they raise and making much account of poultry and bee "gums" in their domestic economy.

Georgia embraces a group of mountain and hill counties without prominent agricultural features, but yielding moderate grain crops, while cotton is raised to a limited extent. There are important coal mines in this part of the State. Below the hill counties is an area in which cotton is the great staple. Lumbering is of consequence. Manufacturing has greatly increased in recent years. Migration to other States has been active in some counties. The conditions of farm labor are such as to make any attempt to tabulate them exceedingly unsatisfactory. Hiring by definite periods has largely yielded to cropping on shares. The proprietor leaves the laborer to control the use of his time and the laborer still depends on the proprietor to furnish him with equipment and with food, for which there is some attempt at settlement when the crop is gathered. The agricultural laborer tends more and more to be hopelessly in debt, and the situation in portions of the State is increasingly unsatisfactory, both to the sinking laborer and to the landowner who furnishes him food, shelter, and equipment. Portions of the State furnish great quantities of berries, melons, and peaches to Northern markets, and their production modifies local labor conditions.

Florida has had a fluctuating experience with great prospects for semitropical fruits, interrupted by calamitous frosts at intervals. The leading agricultural product is cotton, but fruits and garden products are important. Lumber and turpentine divide attention with farming. Scarcely any wheat is raised.

In Alabama and Mississippi conditions are somewhat like those in Georgia. The iron and coal of Alabama have become the foundations of great local industrial enterprises, absorbing labor once rural. The colored population tends toward the lowland counties, and is correspondingly scanty in the highland counties. Apparently, to a greater extent than in Georgia, the store of a trader furnishes the advances to the laborer while raising a crop, but the tendency to hopeless indebtedness resembles that in Georgia.

In Louisiana, as previously indicated, sugar plantations, as also a few rice plantations, have their own industrial conditions, giving local variation to the general conditions of cotton States. As in Florida, wheat is scarcely raised at all.

Texas embraces a wide range of conditions. There are grain districts, grazing districts, cotton districts, and a limited sugar district, in which conditions approximate those of States where each of these these elements has a controlling influence. The colored population

is a prominent factor in the southeast part of the State, but it is as scanty as in any Northern State in certain other portions. In a general way, the State is divided under two great systems of rural life, agricultural and pastoral, with local modifications. North of the Nueces River and east of the ninety-eighth meridian agriculture prevails, with the crops of the latitude. In this part of the State is a body of valuable timber. South of the Nueces and west of the one hundredth meridian pastoral life prevails, the grazing of stock and cultivation mainly of forage crops, according to local preference. Among these crops are alfalfa, Johnson grass, milo maize, sorghum, Kafir corn, and millet. Between the ninety-eighth and the one hundredth meridian one is liable to find either system predominant in a county. There are localities of grazing in the eastern part of the State and localities favored for cultivation by irrigation or otherwise in the west. In general, however, the wages for tillage prevail in the east and the wages for herding, usually higher for white men, in the west. There is a similar geographical difference in the available help. There are counties in various parts of the State where the working population is reported wholly white. In other eastern counties the negro, and in other western counties the Mexican, predominates among laborers. Sometimes the negro has the same wages as the white and sometimes less. The Mexican has less than the negro; while regarded as very cheap help, he seems to be reliable for certain humble duties, and is much used in sheep herding.

In Oklahoma there are conditions incident to a quick movement of population to fresh, rich lands, with great grain crops, and with a fluctuating tide of labor in and out as men struggle to establish themselves and as a demand arises, especially in harvest time, in adjacent States. A large part of the Territory is used for ranging stock.

Indian Territory has been allowed a place in the tables, though the conditions defy accuracy of statement in statistical form. The land is largely in the hands of the Five Civilized Tribes, and white men have no established title to rural land beyond leases with the tribes for cattle ranging or for tillage. Negotiations have been pending for years to secure freedom in obtaining titles to the multitudes who have been crowding into the Territory, but thus far they are incomplete. The United States has a court for the Territory, taking cognizance of certain offenses and of certain legal questions, but for most details the government of each tribe controls affairs relating to its own tract. The crops and the herds are kindred to those of Oklahoma, but conditions of employment by Indian farmers or by white farmers can hardly be said to be governed by any rule of uniform application. Nominally each Indian has free use of all tribal land that he wishes to till or to graze, but practically the best lands are liable to be controlled by those who make some semblance of a right to lease what they do not themselves use, and the tribal resources supply consider-

able annuities to individual Indians. There is a negro element, descended from the slaves formerly held by the Indians, holding now a precarious tenure as Indian citizens. There are also many whites who have been admitted to the tribes, especially through marriage of Indian women.

Conditions in Arkansas have a peculiar interest due to the undeveloped wealth of resources, its diversity of soil and of elevation, its lumber and its mines, and to the relatively small impression yet made upon the simplicity of life of a rural population in a long-settled region little affected by immigration. There is a broad border belt along the Mississippi subject to overflow, and restricting habitation and intercourse with other States. The low mountains of Arkansas have the promise of becoming important sources of hardy fruits.

Tennessee is naturally divided into three sections, each with its own characteristics of agriculture. (1) The portion west of the Tennessee River, near the Mississippi, is peculiarly adapted to cotton raising, but in recent years there has been an increasing tendency to cultivate early vegetables for the Northern markets, with which there is direct communication by rail; tobacco is an important crop in the northwestern part of the State. (2) Between the western tract and the mountain ridges in the east part of the State is a region in which cotton is raised, although the land is higher and the character of the farming is more diversified. (3) East Tennessee consists of the broad valley from 60 to 80 miles wide, and its boundary mountain ridges; this valley is a continuation of what is known in northern Virginia as the Shenandoah Valley. The conditions in the bordering mountains are similar to those of the mountain districts in adjacent States; the population is scanty, and grazing and kindred pursuits have some value. In the great valley conditions approach those of States farther north, with a miscellaneous production of the cereals and grasses, while the hardier fruits do well. The farms are small, and even in the days of slavery there were comparatively few negroes in this part of the State.

Mountainous and hilly parts of Tennessee are rich in bituminous coal of a superior quality, and marble and other building stone; the State is also rich in iron. There is a considerable lumbering interest in many counties, and manufactures are assuming increasing importance. The conditions of farm labor are modified by all these circumstances. The tendencies are toward management of the land which one cultivates, by the cultivator, with as little hiring as possible, using a rent system, either for money or for shares, for surplus land. The tenant, as in adjacent States, is often furnished with a house and a garden spot, but the issue of rations is not so nearly universal as in the Gulf States.

West Virginia is a mountain State, and its farming interests are modified by that condition. The negro population was never large,

and it is comparatively insignificant upon the farms. The farms are usually small and managed by the cultivators. The mineral resources—iron, coal, and petroleum—are sources of wealth, and occupy much of the hired labor. Lumber is an important interest; there are still virgin forests.

Kentucky resembles Tennessee in its general characteristics, but the divisions are not so exact. Kentucky has a peculiar tract known as the blue-grass region, south of Cincinnati, in which the pasturage is naturally superior, and a great impetus has been given to the raising of stock, making the State famous for its fine cattle and horses. The present cultivation of cotton is small. The mountain counties have a sparse population, with farming interests similar to those in the mountains of adjacent States. Tobacco is an important product of the State, and Kentucky has led other States in the production of hemp. There are few colored people in the mountain counties, and manufacturing and public works have drawn them from agricultural labor in other parts of the State. Coal and iron are important products of eastern Kentucky, with some petroleum.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, though differing somewhat among themselves, have some general similarities. The great prairie region begins in Ohio and stretches across Indiana and Illinois; in no one of the States is there any elevation of great height; all these States have important mines of coal and stone quarries of value. In all of these States the cereals have been leading products. Corn has continued to yield with a remarkable return, which has given a portion of these States position in the great corn belt, but the growth of wheat has been hardly as regular and certain. The winter-wheat crops of 1898 and 1899 were almost absolute failures in Ohio and Indiana, and in limited portions of Illinois where winter wheat is sown, though not so serious in Illinois as in the other States. The effect of this failure of an important crop was felt upon farm wages in two channels—it affected the resources of the farmer in employing help and it affected the need of help in time of harvest. Every county in Ohio has important agricultural interests. The northeastern part has long been famous for its dairy interests and hardy fruits. These interests are more general throughout the State in recent years. The original forests gave direction to the character of manufactures, and the growth of cities has given impetus to market gardening. Indiana has a greater diversity of conditions, with sandy or swampy lands near Lake Michigan, and heavy timber in southern portions of the State. Illinois has even a greater diversity than Indiana, and less of its area was formerly covered with timber. The dairy interest is prominent at the north, in the south is a fruit region, and between is the corn belt, with an occasional great farm devoted to stock. The dairying interest, already referred to as important in northeastern Ohio at an early day, has grown to great proportions in the other States named wher-

ever the conditions are favorable, and this is particularly true in the northern portion of Illinois, with its clear water and the ready access to markets. Manufactures have greatly developed in all these States.

Michigan is peculiar in its general geographical features, and these affect the character of its agriculture. In the southern peninsula, tempered by the Great Lakes on either side, and with peculiarities of soil, is a region once heavily wooded, now famous for fruit, including peaches, not grown so far north in such quantities in other States, while the general miscellaneous farming is of importance corresponding to that of the States south of it. This peninsula contains some coal beds and salt mines, and the lumbering interests have been very important. The northern peninsula, lying along the southern shore of Lake Superior, is famous for its copper mines and its beds of iron ore. Agriculture in this peninsula is relatively insignificant, producing less of hardy vegetables, grains, and dairy products than are needed for the local supply. The failure of winter wheat in 1898 and 1899 was similar to that in the States previously mentioned.

The southeastern portion of Wisconsin is watered by streams which flow out through Illinois, and their valleys in Wisconsin, as in Illinois, are becoming famous for their dairy products. Several counties are noted for their production of tobacco. The northern portion of the State is still covered to a considerable extent by forest. This part of the State also contains iron ore of consequence. Manufactures are important, especially those of wood. The influence of Scandinavian immigration is conspicuously prominent in Wisconsin.

Minnesota has remarkable deposits of iron ore in the northeastern part of the State, pine forests in the northern part, hard wood in the southern, and extensive prairies. In the southeastern portion of the State and other portions comparatively densely settled dairy interests are prominent. In the newer prairie counties immense areas are sometimes devoted to wheat as an initial crop. Spring wheat is an important crop throughout the State. Manufactures are of increasing importance, especially favored by convenient water power. The conditions of farm labor are greatly modified by the opportunities for work in the winter in the logging camps and by the cultivation of the enormous wheat farms, which employ large bodies of men during time of sowing and harvesting, using little labor in other parts of the year. The proportion of Scandinavian population is very large.

Iowa is noted for its deep black prairie soil, being a continuation of the prairie begun in Ohio. It is well watered, so that nearly all the land is available under average conditions of climate and soil. There are coal mines of importance, and also mines of gypsum, building stone, and lead. It is part of the great corn belt, affording the fattening ground not only for animals raised in the State, but also for great herds brought in from the arid plains.

Missouri is naturally divided into the great prairie region north of

the Missouri River, continuing the characteristics of Iowa, and the rough mountain region south of the river, with mines of iron, lead, and zinc. This rough mountain region is modified by the bit of low land opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, where cotton is an important product of several counties. It is further modified by the combined valleys of the Osage and the Neosho, extending out through the southwestern corner of the State. This relatively low land is rich in agricultural and mining resources. The whole hill country is becoming important for orchards and vineyards.

Kansas and Nebraska are alike in that the eastern portion of each is relatively fertile, producing cereals and the general crops of the latitude. Both States are increasing in importance in the production of fruit, especially in southeastern Kansas, where peaches and kindred fruits are abundantly produced. The western portion of each State is semiarid, better adapted to the grazing of herds than to ordinary crops. Great quantities of what is called "rough feed"—alfalfa and Kafir corn—are raised, but grain for the market is very scantily produced. Kansas has coal mines; it also has lead in the southeastern part. The conditions of labor vary so greatly between the grain farms of the eastern portion of these States and the ranch management of the western portions that the rates of wages have hardly a common basis for comparison.

The Dakotas are scantily timbered, so that in considerable parts the people use twisted knots of grass for fuel, having learned something of its economical use from the Russian Mennonite immigrants, who have peculiar stoves or fire boxes to warm their houses. Scandinavians are numerous. The raising of wheat is prominent somewhat as in Minnesota. As one goes into South Dakota he finds a larger interest in corn. In the southwestern part of the State is a considerable mining district. Large cattle ranges and dairying are growing interests.

From Idaho and Montana in the north, and including Arizona and New Mexico to the south, we have a range of States and Territories, often called the Mountain States, all rich in minerals, with an arid climate southwardly, in favorable positions furnishing abundant crops, varying according to latitude. The grazing interests in all these States are of great importance, though in some portions the vegetation is so scanty that great areas are required for the maintenance of individual animals.

Agricultural interests have been most highly developed in Utah through irrigation, and least developed in Nevada, with its very small population.

Colorado is becoming prominent in the promise of wheat production, and in favorable situations of Arizona semitropical fruits have an increasing importance.

In New Mexico, especially, also in Arizona and in parts of Colo-

rado, citizens descended from the Mexican stock are still called Mexicans, in distinction from Anglo-Saxons called Americans. There is little farming without irrigation, and Mexican customs of tenure and of work continue. Many have but patches of corn and beans under cultivation.

The so-called Pacific States have enormous lumber interests and are all rich in mineral wealth. The valley portions are fertile, and yield abundant grain, with hardy fruits in Washington and Oregon and semitropical oranges, figs, and lemons in southern California. The higher portions of these States afford great ranging grounds, and in California there are considerable districts of arid land.

The farms in these States vary from the small tracts worked by farmers, with the aid of their families, to enormous wheat farms and great fruit plantations with highly organized forces, as well as great cattle ranches. All these conditions, with the excitement of the gold fields of Alaska and the markets across the Pacific, tend to influence the price of ordinary labor. A very great part of the rural labor, especially in fruit districts, is from Asia, with a sprinkling of Indians.

EARNINGS OF FARM LABOR.

Computations have been made by investigators at various times of the annual earnings of agricultural laborers. At the present time, more than at any previous time in the history of the country, an attempt to calculate annual earnings must be made with great caution. First, while the number of agricultural laborers employed at some time in the year is great, the number employed more than six months at farm labor is but moderate; the number employed more than eight months is yet smaller, and the number employed upon farms in farm labor for the whole year is, relatively, very small. The inquiry as to farm labor must be differentiated from an inquiry as to the laborer's annual earnings. A thrifty laborer whose principal employment is agricultural may lose little time in the whole year, and yet his employment in agriculture may not cover three-fourths of the time. For example, near the lumber districts, the person, by change of labor between farm and forest, can earn wages with little intermission, but, as a farm laborer, employment for the year is rare, and one limited to the farm for occupation is liable to have considerable unproductive intervals. Second, the personal element produces more difficulty in determining wages in agriculture than in manufactures. In manufactures a clearly definite product is the standard of efficiency and a group of laborers and a series of products become adjusted to each other, in wages and in results, with fines and discharges for damages and neglect on one hand and promotions and advancement for higher skill and economical tact on the other. Fidelity and skill are as valuable on the farm as in the factory, but their effect is not under such constant test. The compensation of the farm laborer is determined by the

repute established by acquaintance and by the care with which the employer's interest is observed quite as much as in the factory. The effect can not be reduced to classification, as in occupations producing results of mechanical uniformity, but it produces continual anomalies of compensation, sometimes apparently arbitrary. Service, called by the same name, on two farms, varies widely in real effectiveness. Third, the contingent privileges, as use of ground, team, fuel, are likely to be made more liberal for desirable men and limited for other men, adding to the perplexity in forming tables of annual wages.

The conditions of hiring have led owners in some portions of the country to approach the factory system so far as to base all dealings practicable upon some unit of result. In Georgia, perhaps, an extreme has been reached, so that while tables are theoretically filled out for wages per month by the year the instances of hiring by the year are extremely rare, and hiring by the season is hardly more prevalent. The acre tilled, the pound of cotton picked, the bushel of corn harvested, or the measure of fruit handled, determine compensation more and more. In Georgia and adjacent States the detailed control of the laborer's time is largely left to himself. The dairy farms of the North and West approximate a uniformity of employment through the year, and among these a greater ratio of wage-earners through the year is apparent. Even on the dairy farms conditions vary between adjacent farms as to elements of convenience and personal preference beyond what is customary between two factories working upon the same purpose. Under the most favorable conditions obtainable any computation of annual income of agricultural laborers must be received with great reserve.

It must be further emphasized that the farm work is largely done by persons who, by reason of youth or other cause, are not full hands, and the number left after all reductions, who would be men of full strength, earning wages for the full year upon the farm by farm labor, would be very small.

COMPARISON OF WAGE RATES OF FARM LABOR.

The results of the Twelfth Census being yet unavailable, certain facts disclosed by the reports of the census of 1890 have been used for the purpose of showing the effects upon the rates of wages of farm laborers produced by, or coincident with, opportunities for employment in occupations other than agricultural, by the proximity to farms of cities and larger towns and by the value of farm products per agricultural worker. These data are presented in table 19 by States and Territories and also by the geographical divisions adopted by the census of 1890. In addition, the States and Territories have been divided into two classes, and the total has been obtained for each, one class being composed of States and Territories in which the average wages of farm laborers were above the general average for the

United States and the other group consisting of those in which the wages were below such general average. The first column contains the average wage rates per month with board in 1890. The following four columns exhibit the percentages of population, 10 years old and over in 1890, engaged in (1) manufactures, trade, and transportation; (2) manufactures; (3) trade and transportation; (4) agriculture. In the States and Territories paying farm wage rates higher than the average for the United States, the average rate of wages for farm labor by the month with board appears as $15.85, and 12.3 per cent of the population 10 years old and over were engaged in manufacturing, 7.8 in trade and transportation, and 14.6 in agriculture; while in the States paying a rate of farm wages below the average for the United States the average rate is shown as $9.80, and the persons engaged in manufacturing are 5.4 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, the persons engaged in trade and transportation 4.2 per cent, and the persons engaged in agriculture 28.6 per cent.[1]

The apparent effect of the proximity of cities and the larger towns to farms upon the rates of wages paid to farm laborers is also disclosed in table 19. There it appears that in the States paying a rate of farm wages greater than the average for the United States, 34 per cent of the total population lived in cities and towns of 8,000 population and over; in the States paying a rate of wages below the average, on the other hand, 13 per cent of the population lived in such cities and towns. The payment of wages must in the long run be made out of the product of the undertaking in which the labor is employed, and therefore there must be some sort of relationship which is not fortuitous between wage rates and values of products. This is shown in the last column of table 19, where it appears that high wage rates and large products per agricultural worker go hand in hand. In the States paying the higher rates of wages, that is, those above the average for the United States, the apparent value of the agricultural product per agricultural worker in 1889 was $356, while in the States paying wage rates below the average for the United States the kindred value was $186.

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[1] U. S. Census of 1890.

TABLE 19.—*Comparison of the wage rates of farm labor by the month, for the year or season, with board, with social and economic conditions, 1890, by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Average wage rate per month with board.	Percentage of population, 10 years old and over, engaged in—				Percentage of urban[1] of total population.	Value of agricultural products per agricultural worker.[2]
		Manufactures, trade, and transportation.	Manufactures.	Trade and transportation.	Agriculture.		
Maine	$17.50	21.7	14.8	6.9	14.5	19.7	$281
New Hampshire	17.60	28.9	22.6	6.3	13.1	27.4	334
Vermont	17.35	16.4	11.0	5.4	19.7	7.9	382
Massachusetts	18.50	36.6	25.9	10.7	3.7	69.9	407
Rhode Island	18.00	38.6	28.9	9.7	4.1	78.9	365
Connecticut	17.33	32.1	24.0	8.1	7.4	51.6	398
New York	16.65	28.1	17.2	10.9	8.2	60.0	410
New Jersey	16.00	30.1	19.6	10.5	5.9	54.0	426
Pennsylvania	14.60	23.5	15.5	8.0	7.8	40.9	385
Delaware	11.15	26.6	13.7	6.9	13.7	36.5	358
Maryland	11.25	21.4	12.8	8.6	11.3	44.7	292
Virginia	9.47	11.2	6.4	4.8	21.2	13.4	164
North Carolina	8.80	6.9	4.4	2.5	32.1	3.9	136
South Carolina	8.62	6.6	3.9	2.7	40.6	6.9	158
Georgia	8.37	8.7	4.5	4.2	31.8	10.8	202
Florida	12.59	11.7	6.4	5.3	22.2	12.0	192
Alabama	9.85	7.0	3.6	3.4	34.6	5.9	179
Mississippi	10.50	4.7	2.2	2.5	39.7	2.6	205
Louisiana	11.79	10.3	5.2	5.1	29.7	23.7	230
Texas	13.30	8.6	3.7	4.9	26.2	10.1	272
Arkansas	12.55	5.6	2.8	2.8	32.2	4.9	209
Tennessee	10.12	8.8	4.6	4.2	25.7	11.5	168
West Virginia	12.95	9.8	5.6	4.2	21.6	7.0	172
Kentucky	11.70	10.6	6.1	4.5	23.4	14.9	207
Ohio	15.10	18.4	11.6	6.8	13.9	31.6	335
Michigan	16.75	16.4	10.0	6.4	16.9	26.1	306
Indiana	14.78	13.8	8.3	5.5	19.1	18.3	296
Illinois	16.35	19.5	11.0	8.5	14.8	38.8	431
Wisconsin	16.75	15.8	10.3	5.5	18.2	25.2	309
Minnesota	16.60	16.2	8.7	7.5	19.5	28.4	380
Iowa	17.00	12.3	6.2	6.1	22.2	14.1	497
Missouri	14.00	14.7	7.7	7.0	19.4	26.3	284
Kansas	15.05	11.0	5.2	5.8	23.6	11.6	382
Nebraska	15.60	15.3	7.2	8.1	21.8	24.5	397
South Dakota	[3]17.10	9.8	4.4	5.4	28.5	3.1	328
North Dakota	----------	8.9	3.7	5.2	33.3	----------	493
Montana	23.80	21.5	10.9	10.6	8.6	18.6	679
Wyoming	23.00	20.7	9.7	11.0	7.9	19.3	595
Colorado	21.00	24.4	12.0	12.4	9.6	37.1	417
New Mexico	17.83	8.0	3.6	4.4	14.6	----------	109
Arizona	21.50	14.0	5.9	8.1	8.4	----------	271
Utah	21.00	16.6	9.1	7.5	11.9	28.7	278
Nevada	23.00	16.7	8.0	8.7	10.7	18.6	660
Idaho	23.50	13.3	6.4	6.9	18.6	----------	330
Washington	24.40	24.0	13.4	10.6	13.2	28.3	375
Oregon	22.00	17.3	9.4	7.9	17.0	18.1	459
California	22.40	21.9	11.7	10.2	12.5	41.0	703
The United States	12.84	17.7	10.7	7.0	17.8	29.0	293
RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.							
North Atlantic	$16.32	23.0	18.5	9.5	7.7	51.8	$389
South Atlantic	9.19	10.7	6.2	4.5	26.6	13.8	177
North Central	15.83	15.9	9.1	6.8	18.2	25.9	362
South Central	11.22	8.1	4.1	4.0	29.4	10.5	211
Western	22.13	20.6	10.8	9.8	12.5	30.0	519

[1] In cities and towns of 8,000 population and over.
[2] Includes agricultural laborers, apiarists, dairymen and dairy women, farmers, planters and overseers, gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers, and followers of "other agricultural pursuits."
[3] North Dakota and South Dakota.

TABLE 19.—*Comparison of the wage rates of farm labor, etc.*—Continued.

AVERAGE FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES ABOVE AND BELOW THE AVERAGE WAGE RATE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Average wage rate per month with board.	Percentage of population, 10 years old and over, engaged in—				Percentage of urban of total population.	Value of agricultural products per agricultural worker.
		Manufactures, trade, and transportation.	Manufactures.	Trade and transportation.	Agriculture.		
Above	$15.85	20.1	12.3	7.8	14.6	34.0	$356
Below	9.80	9.6	5.4	4.2	28.6	13.0	186

Domestic help upon the farm has not received adequate attention in any investigation, largely because of conditions that have made it extremely difficult to obtain exact information and practically impossible to reduce the facts to a statistical basis. Fifty years ago, when butter and cheese were made upon the farm, the labor done by women was very great in dairy districts. The great burden of that particular labor has been taken from the dwelling by the creamery and the cheese factory and the marketing of milk unmanufactured, and yet there are the cans to wash daily, and butter and cheese are still made on many farms. In other forms of farming, kindred changes of labor have occurred, as when the corn is put in the crib by contract without additional work for the household. It still remains true in all these changes that the longest hours and the least respite on a farm are often in the domestic department. No adequate record exists of this part of farm labor, nor is it possible to promise an early preparation of such a record.

The reports from correspondents make plain a tendency to differentiation in agriculture like that which obtains in manufactures, where questions for leather work apply only in a remote way to iron foundries, and the conditions in linen manufacture have only general likeness to those in wool manufacture. The dairy farm, the cotton farm, the fruit farm are but suggestive of the specialties into which general farming tends to resolve itself. The difference between skilled and unskilled labor is manifest on farms using machinery. It is important in comparative statistics to preserve a form of inquiry, and a form of statement, as long as conditions will permit, that progress or the opposite may be clearly evident. This report has recognized in some degree the differentiation of farm conditions, but the principal tables have been made in harmony with those of a long term of years for the purpose of the best intelligible comparison.

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